

378
Un 32
1922

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1922, No. 30

ACCREDITED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

By

GEORGE F. ZOOK

SPECIALIST IN HIGHER EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATION



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR 1922.

- No. 1. Recent State legislation for physical education. W. S. Small.
- No. 2. Administration of schools in the smaller cities. W. S. Deffenbaugh.
- No. 3. Preparation of teachers of the social studies for the secondary schools.
Edgar Dawson.
- No. 4. Statistics of private commercial and business schools. H. R. Bonner.
Advance sheets from the Biennial survey, 1918-1920.
- No. 5. Reorganization of home economics in secondary schools. A report of the
commission on the reorganization of secondary education.
- No. 6. State policies in public school finance. Fletcher H. Swift.
- No. 7. Report on the higher educational institutions of Arkansas.
- No. 8. Statistics of teachers' colleges and normal schools. H. R. Bonner.
Advance sheets from the Biennial survey, 1918-1920.
- No. 9. Statistics of private high schools and academies, 1919-20. H. R. Bonner.
Advance sheets from the Biennial survey, 1918-1920.
- No. 10. Supervision of rural schools. Katherine M. Cook.
- No. 11. Accredited secondary schools in the United States. G. F. Zook.
- No. 12. Dormitories in connection with public secondary schools. Edith A.
Lathrop.
- No. 13. Review of educational legislation, 1919 and 1920. Wm. R. Hood.
- No. 14. Status of sex education in the high schools. Newell W. Edson.
- No. 15. A kindergarten first-grade curriculum.
- No. 16. The district owned or controlled teachers' home. John C. Muerman.
- No. 17. Statistics of city school systems, 1919-20. H. R. Bonner. Advance sheets
from the Biennial survey, 1918-1920.
- No. 18. The residence of students in universities and colleges. G. F. Zook.
- No. 19. National conference of junior colleges, 1920. G. F. Zook.
- No. 20. State laws relating to education, 1920-21. Wm. R. Hood.
- No. 21. Record of current educational publications, May 15, 1922.
- No. 22. Statistics of kindergartens, 1919-20. H. R. Bonner. Advance sheets
from the Biennial survey, 1918-1920.
- No. 23. High school buildings and grounds. A report of the commission on the
reorganization of secondary schools.
- No. 24. The school janitor: A study of the functions and administration of
school janitor service. J. A. Garber.
- No. 25. Higher education in Australia and New Zealand. Charles F. Thwing.
- No. 26. Philanthropy in the history of American higher education. Jesse B.
Sears.
- No. 27. Statistics of agricultural and mechanical colleges for 1919 and 1920.
Walton C. John.
- No. 28. Statistics of universities, colleges, and professional schools, 1919-20.
Advance sheets from the Biennial survey, 1918-1920.
- No. 29. Statistics of State school systems, 1919-20. Advance sheets from the
Biennial survey, 1918-1920.
- No. 30. Accredited higher institutions. G. F. Zook.
- No. 31. University summer schools. J. C. Egbert.
- No. 32. A program of education in accident prevention, with methods and re-
sults. E. George Payne.
- No. 33. Current educational publications, September, 1922.
- No. 34. Statistics of land grant colleges, 1921. L. E. Blauch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1922, No. 30

ACCREDITED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

By

GEORGE F. ZOOK

SPECIALIST IN HIGHER EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATION



THE LIBRARY OF THE
MAY 4 1945
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
15 CENTS PER COPY

378
Un 3a
1922

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Letter of transmittal.....	v
Introduction.....	1
Part I.—Institutions accredited by State universities:	
Alabama.....	5
Arkansas.....	5
California.....	6
Colorado.....	10
Florida.....	11
Georgia.....	11
Idaho.....	11
Illinois.....	11
Indiana.....	21
Iowa.....	22
Kansas.....	22
Kentucky.....	22
Louisiana.....	24
Maine.....	24
Maryland.....	25
Michigan.....	25
Minnesota.....	26
Mississippi.....	27
Missouri.....	27
Montana.....	29
Nebraska.....	29
Nevada.....	29
New Mexico.....	30
North Carolina.....	30
North Dakota.....	30
Ohio.....	30
Oklahoma.....	31
Oregon.....	32
South Carolina.....	32
South Dakota.....	32
Tennessee.....	33
Texas.....	33
Utah.....	36
Vermont.....	36
Virginia.....	36
Washington.....	37
West Virginia.....	37
Wisconsin.....	37
Wyoming.....	38

Part II.—Institutions accredited by State departments of education :	Page.
Alabama	39
Arizona	39
Arkansas	40
California	41
Colorado	44
Connecticut	44
Delaware	44
Florida	44
Georgia	45
Idaho	45
Illinois	45
Indiana	47
Iowa	51
Kansas	53
Kentucky	54
Louisiana	55
Maine	56
Maryland	56
Massachusetts	58
Michigan	58
Minnesota	58
Mississippi	59
Missouri	59
Montana	59
Nebraska	59
Nevada	60
New Jersey	61
New Hampshire	61
New Mexico	61
New York	61
North Carolina	61
North Dakota	63
Ohio	65
Oklahoma	66
Oregon	67
Pennsylvania	68
Rhode Island	68
South Carolina	69
South Dakota	69
Tennessee	70
Texas	70
Utah	70
Vermont	70
Virginia	70
Washington	73
West Virginia	75
Wisconsin	75
Wyoming	75
Part III.—Institutions accredited by higher educational associations and foundations :	
Association of American universities	76
Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland	78

Part III.—Institutions accredited by higher educational associations and foundations—Continued.

Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States	Page. 81
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	84
Catholic Educational Associations	86
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools	88
Part IV.—Institutions accredited by church boards of education :	
Methodist Episcopal Church	94
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	95
Presbyterian Church in the United States	98
United Brethren in Christ	99
Preliminary recommendations	101

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, May 15, 1922.

SIR: Various agencies in the United States maintain lists of collegiate institutions whose graduates are given certain academic or professional privileges. Very few of these lists have received widespread publicity. The criteria in accordance with which the lists are made up vary. Consequently there is great and growing uncertainty as to what is meant by the term "recognized" or "approved" or "accredited" college. In 1917 it was felt that a compilation of such of these lists as had been prepared by public or nonsectarian agencies would be useful to educational officers and in the end would contribute toward the establishment of more definite standards for collegiate work. Accordingly, a bulletin containing this information was prepared by Dr. S. P. Capen, at that time the bureau's specialist in higher education. It was issued as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education under the title "Accredited Higher Institutions." The information contained in the bulletin has proved so useful to college officers, State departments of education, and the general public that the Bureau of Education has received numerous requests for its revision. I have therefore asked Dr. George F. Zook, the present specialist in higher education, to prepare such a revision, and it is transmitted herewith for publication as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education under the same title, "Accredited Higher Institutions."

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. TIGERT,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ACCREDITED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.

The impression prevails that there exists some authoritative classification of higher institutions, a classification which has behind it the sanction of the Government.

There is no comprehensive classification of collegiate institutions by any national governmental agency.

Lists of accredited or approved institutions of higher learning appear to be necessary for various purposes, however, and in default of action by the Government those groups of educational officials who need them have been forced to make their own. State departments of education, State universities, educational foundations, voluntary associations, and certain of the larger universities which maintain graduate schools, as well as church boards of education and other denominational bodies, have for some years gradually been elaborating lists of institutions whose standards they are willing, as the result of special information, to approve. Probably the extent to which this process has been carried on has not been generally known. The facts have seemed to the Bureau of Education to be worth recording, both because of their bearing on an important phase of higher education in the United States and for the assistance of educational officers who deal with the questions of advanced credits.

Accordingly, in 1917 the Bureau of Education issued a bulletin entitled "Accredited Higher Institutions," which contained the standards used by various nonsectarian agencies, such as State departments of education, State universities, educational foundations, and voluntary educational associations. To these standards were added the lists of the institutions approved by the several accrediting agencies. So useful have these lists proved and so rapid has been the advance of the standardizing movement during the past 10 years, that it has seemed wise to revise the former bulletin. The same general plan has been followed as in the first bulletin, except that the standards and lists of institutions of a number of the church boards of education have been added.

PURPOSES AND PROCEDURE OF ACCREDITING AGENCIES.

The lists represent four types of procedure in classification. State universities are generally under the necessity of defining the terms on which students coming from other collegiate institutions (as a rule from institutions in the same State) will be received. Some State universities accredit colleges from which undergraduate students will be accepted on transfer, some accredit colleges whose graduates will be admitted to the graduate school as candidates for advanced degrees, and some accredit colleges on both bases. Their sources of information regarding accredited institutions are various. More or less definite knowledge of the standards of colleges in the home State is commonly possessed by State university officials as the result of visits to these institutions and of past experience with students who have been transferred from them. Where a State university accredits institutions in other States, it is customary to rely on the ratings given by the State universities of those States or by some trustworthy nonofficial body.

The lists of institutions accredited by State departments of education contain chiefly the names of universities, colleges, and normal schools whose graduates are eligible to receive certain kinds of teachers' certificates without examination. Generally, departments of education accredit only institutions in their own States. Some of them have developed more or less adequate machinery for inspecting these institutions. Some depend largely on reports and desultory information. Where the attempt is made to cover a wider territory than a single State, reliance is usually placed on the action of the accrediting bodies in whose bailiwick the institutions in question are located. There are certain exceptions to this method, notably, for example, the practice of the New York State department of education, which conducts a painstaking inquiry into the standards of all institutions wherever situated that apply for rating. (The last printed list of institutions recognized by the New York department of education is not published here for the reason that it is under careful revision.)

The lists prepared by voluntary associations, like the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of American Universities and by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, represent an effort to define and to elevate higher educational standards over wide areas. They are not designed primarily to determine questions of credits or eligibility for official credentials, although this may be a secondary object. Their preparation is based on a detailed study of the standards and resources of the institutions concerned.

DIVISION OF THE BULLETIN.

The bulletin is divided into four parts. Part I contains lists of institutions accredited by State universities. At the head of each list the purpose for which the institutions included in it are accredited and the basis of approval are clearly stated. In those cases where State universities have no formal lists of accredited institutions, but, in judging the eligibility for advanced rating of candidates from other colleges, apply definite standards to the institutions from which candidates come, those standards are quoted. If a State institution has no regular formal procedure with reference to students coming from other colleges, that fact is also stated.

Part II contains lists of institutions accredited by State departments of education. Each list is headed by an outline of the purpose and basis for accrediting adopted by the department in question.

Part III contains lists of recognized or approved institutions prepared by the influential voluntary organizations of secondary and higher institutions referred to above and by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Not all the voluntary associations known to have adopted some sort of academic standards to test eligibility for recognition or for membership are included in this group, but only those whose sphere of operations is sectional (in the sense of covering several States) or national.

Part IV contains lists of accredited and classified colleges prepared by a number of the church boards of education which have been active in this field of work. In most instances these lists have been prepared with as great care as has been exercised by other standardizing agencies.

A secondary purpose of the bulletin is to show the extent to which junior colleges have been established in various parts of the country and recognized by accrediting agencies. As typical of the relationship existing between junior colleges and State universities, the plan of affiliation adopted by the University of Missouri may be cited.

COMMENT.

An examination of the lists as a whole leads to certain generalizations in regard to the present status of collegiate classification or standardization. These might be summarized as follows: (1) A large number of agencies are now attempting, for urgent official reasons, to pass on the standing of higher institutions. (2) A great variety of standards is applied. The criteria imposed by some of the classifying organizations constitute real tests of collegiate resources. The reader of the bulletin can in most cases tell from the summarized statements at the beginning of the lists which may be so regarded. The basis for classification reported by several of the

classifying agencies, on the other hand, is very vague. The person who has intimate knowledge of many colleges may believe that a few of the lists have been framed partly by guesswork. (3) Such standardization or classification as has been attempted is for various purposes. (4) There is a tendency for a local standardizing agency (and most are local) to include by courtesy in its lists of recognized institutions all colleges in its district. (5) There is no practical consensus of opinion as to what constitutes that much-talked-of entity, the standard college.

During the past year or two, however, certain steps have been taken in the direction of unifying the standards to be used by the various accrediting agencies. A committee, appointed by the American Council on Education, has formulated certain principles and standards for four-year colleges and universities, which have been transmitted to the several accrediting agencies and adopted in whole or in part by a number of them. The committee now has in preparation statements of principles and standards for accrediting junior colleges and teacher-training institutions, which will likewise be submitted to the accrediting agencies for their possible adoption. It seems fair to assume, therefore, that as time goes on we shall approach a little nearer uniformity in the standards for accrediting higher institutions.

It is hoped that the material in this bulletin will help to give point to future considerations of this important subject, by showing at least what is the present practice of the principal standardizing bodies. It is realized that, numerous as the lists are, some classifying organizations may have been omitted from the bulletin aside from the local associations and universities on private foundations, which were omitted by design.

It should be emphasized that the colleges and universities listed in this bulletin are not accredited or approved by the Bureau of Education. Inclusion in this bulletin does not imply governmental recognition. The Bureau of Education makes no attempt to rate or to standardize the collegiate institutions of the country.

PART I.—INSTITUTIONS ACCREDITED BY STATE UNIVERSITIES.

ALABAMA.

The University of Alabama is a member of the Association of Alabama Colleges. For the work of the other institutions in the State that are members of the association the university grants full credit. Following are the requirements for membership in the association:

A college must have at least six full-time professors; a material equipment of at least \$100,000; an annual income of at least \$15,000; and a four-year course of study based upon an entrance requirement of 15 units, with two conditions.

The members of the association are:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Alabama, University of, University.
Athens College, Athens.
Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham.

Howard College, Birmingham.
Judson College, Marion.
Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery

ARIZONA.

The University of Arizona is the only institution of collegiate grade in the State. It has adopted no standards for accrediting the work of institutions outside the State. The credentials of students coming from other institutions are considered individually. To graduates of the six-year course in the State normal schools at Flagstaff and at Tempe, the university gives a maximum credit of 55 units.

ARKANSAS.

The University of Arkansas has adopted no standards for institutions of higher education. The president of the university, however, participated in the conference of representatives of the State board of education and the college presidents of the State, held May 5, 1920, which agreed upon standards for Arkansas higher institutions. The colleges in the State which have been approved as meeting or approaching fairly closely these standards are accredited by the university. (See pp. 40 and 41.)

The university has also established accredited relations with two other higher institutions in the State, Central College (Conway), and Crescent College (Eureka Springs), which it recognizes as *junior colleges*.

CALIFORNIA.

"The following is a list of institutions from which holders of bachelor's degrees representing the usual college course of four years will be admitted to the graduate division of the University of California upon presentation of a diploma or certificate of graduation. Admission to the graduate division does not necessarily carry with it the privilege of proceeding to candidacy for a higher degree on the basis of minimum residence and subject requirements. The list primarily serves administrative purposes, to facilitate prompt registration. The fact that an institution does not appear on this list should not be construed as a disapproval of the institution, but in general is accounted for by lack of definite information." (*Statement of Dean A. O. Leuschner, April 11, 1922.*)

Alabama: Alabama, University of, University.

Arizona: Arizona, University of, Tucson.

California:

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

California, University of, Berkeley.

Dominican College, San Rafael.

Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University.

Mills College, Mills College (recent degrees).

Occidental College, Los Angeles.

Pacific, College of the, San Jose.

Pomona College, Claremont.

Redlands, University of, Redlands.

University of Southern California, Los Angeles (recent degrees).

Whittier College, Whittier (recent degrees).

Colorado:

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

Colorado, University of, Boulder.

Denver, University of, Denver.

Connecticut:

Trinity College, Hartford.

Wesleyan University, Middletown.

Yale University, New Haven.

District of Columbia:

Catholic University of America, Washington.

Georgetown University, Washington.

George Washington University, Washington.

Trinity College, Washington.

Florida:

Florida, University of, Gainesville.

John B. Stetson University, De Land.

Georgia:

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.

Emory University, Emory University.

Georgia, University of, Athens.

Hawaii: Hawaii, University of, Honolulu.

Idaho: Idaho, University of, Moscow.

Illinois:

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

Augustana College, Rock Island.

Carthage College, Carthage.

Chicago, University of, Chicago.

Illinois College, Jacksonville (arts degrees).

Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.

Illinois, University of, Urbana.

James Millikin University, Decatur.

Knox College, Galesburg.

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.

Lewis Institute, Chicago.

Lombard College, Galesburg.

Monmouth College, Monmouth (recent degrees).

Northwestern University, Evanston.

Rockford College, Rockford.

Indiana:

Butler College, Indianapolis.

De Pauw University, Greencastle.

Earlham College, Richmond.

Franklin College, Franklin.

Hanover College, Hanover.

Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.

Indiana—Continued.

Indiana University, Bloomington.
 Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame.
 Purdue University, Lafayette.
 Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa :

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
 Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
 Des Moines University, Des Moines.
 Drake University, Des Moines.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell.
 Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.
 Luther College, Decorah.
 Morningside College, Sioux City.
 Parsons College, Fairfield.
 Penn College, Oskaloosa.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Kansas :

Baker University, Baldwin.
 Bethany College, Lindsborg.
 Emporia, College of, Emporia.
 Fairmount College, Wichita.
 Fort Hays Kansas State Normal School, Hays.
 Friends University, Wichita.
 Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.
 Kansas, University of, Lawrence.
 Midland College, Atchison.
 Ottawa University, Ottawa.
 Southwestern College, Winfield.
 State Manual Training Normal College, Pittsburg.
 Washburn College, Topeka.

Kentucky :

Central University of Kentucky, Danville.
 Georgetown College, Georgetown.
 Kentucky, University of, Lexington.

Louisiana :

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
 Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Maine :

Bates College, Lewiston.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
 Colby College, Waterville.
 Maine, University of, Orono.

Maryland :

Goucher College, Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
 Loyola College, Baltimore.
 Maryland, University of, College Park.
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg.
 Rock Hill College, Ellicott City.
 St. John's College, Annapolis.
 Washington College, Chestertown.
 Western Maryland College, Westminster.

Massachusetts :

Amherst College, Amherst.
 Boston College, Boston.
 Boston University, Boston.
 Clark University, Worcester.
 Harvard University, Cambridge.
 Holy Cross College, Worcester.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.
 Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley.
 Radcliffe College, Cambridge.
 Smith College, Northampton.
 Tufts College, Tufts College.
 Wellesley College, Wellesley.
 Williams College, Williamstown.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester.

Michigan :

Adrian College, Adrian.
 Albion College, Albion.
 Alma College, Alma.
 Detroit, University of, Detroit.
 Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.
 Hope College, Holland.
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.
 Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.
 Michigan College of Mines, Houghton.
 Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor.
 Olivet College, Olivet.

Minnesota :

Carleton College, Northfield.
 College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
 College of St. Teresa, Winona.
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.
 Hamlin University, St. Paul.
 Macalester College, St. Paul.
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis.
 St. Olaf College, Northfield.

Missouri :

Central College, Fayette.
 Drury College, Springfield.
 Missouri, University of, Columbia.
 Missouri Valley College, Marshall.
 Park College, Parkville.
 Tarkio College, Tarkio.
 Washington University, St. Louis.
 Westminster College, Fulton.
 William Jewell College, Liberty.

Montana : Montana, University of, Missoula.

Nebraska :

Bellevue College, Bellevue.
 Cotner College, Bethany.
 Creighton University, Omaha.
 Doane College, Crete.
 Grand Island College, Grand Island.
 Hastings College, Hastings.
 Nebraska, University of, Lincoln.
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place.
 Omaha, University of, Omaha.
 Union College, College View.
 York College, York.

Nevada : University of, Reno.

New Hampshire:

- Dartmouth College, Hanover.
- New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham.

New Jersey:

- College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station.
- Princeton University, Princeton.
- Rutgers College, New Brunswick (except technical B. S.).
- Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

New Mexico:

- New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.

New York:

- Adelphi College, Brooklyn.
- Alfred University, Alfred.
- Barnard College, New York.
- Brooklyn College (St. Francis Xavier College), Brooklyn.
- Canisius College, Buffalo.
- Cathedral College, New York.
- Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam.
- Colgate University, Hamilton.
- Columbia University, New York.
- Cornell University, Ithaca.
- D'Youville College, Buffalo.
- Elmira College, Elmira.
- Fordham University, Fordham.
- Hamilton College, Clinton.
- Hobart College, Geneva.
- Hunter College of the City of New York, New York.
- Manhattan College, New York.
- New York, College of the City of, New York.
- New York State College for Teachers, Albany.
- New York University, New York.
- Niagara University, Niagara Falls.
- Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.
- Rochester, University of, Rochester.
- St. John's College, Brooklyn.
- St. Lawrence University, Canton.
- St. Stephen's College, Annandale.
- Syracuse University, Syracuse.
- Union University, Schenectady.
- Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
- Wells College, Aurora.

North Carolina:

- Davidson College, Davidson.
- North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill.
- Trinity College, Durham.
- Wake Forest College, Wake Forest (recent degrees).

North Dakota:

- Fargo College, Fargo.
- North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks.

Ohio:

- Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
- Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati.
- Denison University, Granville.
- Kenyon College, Gambier.
- Lake Erie College, Painesville.
- Marietta College, Marietta.
- Miami University, Oxford.
- Mount Union College, Alliance.
- Municipal University of Akron, Akron.
- Oberlin College, Oberlin.
- Ohio State University, Columbus.
- Ohio University, Athens (except Normal College).
- Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
- Otterbein College, Westerville.
- Western College for Women, Oxford.
- Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
- Wooster, College of, Wooster.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma, University of, Norman.

Oregon:

- Oregon, University of, Eugene.
- Pacific University, Forest Grove.
- Reed College, Portland.
- Willamette University, Salem.

Pennsylvania:

- Allegheny College, Meadville.
- Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
- Bucknell University, Lewisburg.
- Dickinson College, Carlisle.
- Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.
- Haverford College, Haverford.
- Lafayette College, Easton.
- Lebanon Valley College, Annville.
- Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
- Muhlenberg College, Allentown.
- Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.
- Pennsylvania State College, State College.
- Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia.
- Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh.
- Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove.
- Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
- Temple University, Philadelphia.
- Ursinus College, Collegeville.
- Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
- Wilson College, Chambersburg.

Rhode Island: Brown University, Providence.

South Carolina:

- Converse College, Spartanburg.
- Wofford College, Spartanburg.

South Dakota:

- South Dakota, University of, Vermillion.
- Yankton College, Yankton.

Tennessee:

- Maryville College, Maryville.

Tennessee—Continued.

Tennessee, University of, Knoxville.
University of the South, Sewanee.
Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Texas:

Baylor University, Waco.
Rice Institute, Houston.
Southwestern University, Georgetown.
Texas, University of, Austin.
Trinity University, Waxahachie.

Utah:

Agricultural College of Utah, Logan.
Utah, University of, Salt Lake City.

Vermont:

Middlebury College, Middlebury.
Vermont, University of, Burlington.

Virginia:

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
Emory and Henry College, Emory.
Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney.
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
Richmond, University of, Richmond.

Virginia—Continued.

Roanoke College, Salem.
Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.
Virginia, University of, Charlottesville.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington.

Washington:

Washington, State College of, Pullman.

Washington, University of, Seattle.

Whitman College, Walla Walla.

West Virginia: West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Wisconsin:

Beloit College, Beloit.

Carroll College, Waukesha.

Lawrence College, Appleton.

Marquette University, Milwaukee.

Milton College, Milton.

Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.

Northwestern College, Watertown.

Ripon College, Ripon.

St. Clara College, Sinsinawa.

Wisconsin, University of, Madison.

Wyoming: Wyoming, University of, Laramie.

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

"In 1907 the Legislature of the State of California passed an act permitting high schools to offer the first two years of college work in addition to the regular four-year high-school course. Since the enactment of this legislation junior colleges have been established in different parts of the State, in each case, up to the present time, in connection with some high school.

"An act of the legislature of 1921 somewhat changes the legal aspects of the junior college situation. The general purpose of the act is to establish junior colleges on a more stable foundation, financially and otherwise, and to make possible affiliations between the junior colleges and the University of California. The act outlines in detail the organization of junior college districts, the election of junior college boards, the method of recording the attendance of students, the plan of bonding districts for building, equipment, etc., the organization of junior colleges in connection with teachers' colleges, and the authorization for affiliation between the junior colleges and the university. This legislation requires (by implication at least) that the junior college be adequately housed in a building other than the high school. It requires that the assessed valuation of the district be at least \$10,000,000 (previously \$3,000,000), that during the preceding school year there be in attendance upon the high schools of the district at least an average daily attendance of 400; also that after the second year the junior college lapses when the average daily attendance is 75 or less.

"The junior college is authorized to maintain not more than two years of work, admitting graduates of any high school in California, graduates of other high schools, and such other candidates over 18 years of age as may be recommended for admission by the principal of the junior college. Instruction designed to prepare for higher institutions of learning may be offered. Courses designed to prepare persons for agricultural, industrial, commercial, homemaking, and other vocations, also such other courses as may be necessary to provide for the civic and liberal education of the citizens of the community may also be offered.

"The law provides that the governing board of any junior college, or of the junior college department of any high school or of any teachers' college, may enter into an arrangement of affiliation with the University of California to provide that the courses in such junior college whose purpose is to prepare for advanced university standing shall be visited, inspected, and accredited by said university, and that the qualifications of teachers in such courses shall be as recommended by said university. Such arrangement of affiliation may include such other matters as may be mutually advantageous and as may be approved by the State board of education.

"As a result of the act of 1921, some of the junior colleges in operation at the present time may be discontinued. In the cities where junior colleges have been maintained in connection with high schools and where teachers' colleges are located, by consent of the governing boards of such junior colleges the junior college instruction will be offered by the teachers' college. This plan is now in operation in San Diego, Santa Barbara, Fresno, San Jose, Chico, and Arcata."

The following is a list of junior colleges in existence at the present time from which students have already been received in junior standing at the University of California:

Chaffey Junior College, Ontario.
 College of the Holy Names, Oakland.
 Dominican Junior College, San Rafael.
 Eureka Junior College, Eureka.
 Fresno Junior College, Fresno.
 Fullerton Junior College, Fullerton.
 Immaculate Heart College, Hollywood.
 Kern County Junior College, Bakersfield.
 Pomona Junior College, Pomona.
 Riverside Junior College, Riverside.
 Sacramento Junior College, Sacramento.

San Benito County Junior College, Hollister.
 San Diego Junior College, San Diego.
 Santa Ana Junior College, Santa Ana.
 Santa Barbara Junior College, Santa Barbara.
 Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa.
 Siskiyou County Junior College, Yreka.
 Southern Branch University of California, Los Angeles.

COLORADO.

The University of Colorado has made no definite standardization of the higher institutions either within or without the State. Each application for advanced standing is judged on its own merits.

FLORIDA.

The University of Florida has established no standards for accrediting or classifying higher institutions either within or without the State. The State College for Women is under the same board as the State university and maintains the same standards. As regards the other higher institutions of the State, the work done in the departments of arts and sciences (but not in their professional departments) of John B. Stetson University (De Land) and Rollins College (Winter Park) is accredited by the university and the State college.

GEORGIA.

The University of Georgia does not formally accredit colleges and universities. It admits unconditionally to advanced standing students from any college holding membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.¹ Of the colleges in the State it accepts students unconditionally from the following:

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.
Emory University, Emory University.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.
Mercer University, Macon.

North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahl-
onega.
Wesleyan College, Macon.

IDAHO.

The University of Idaho has no standards for accrediting higher educational institutions.

ILLINOIS.

Criteria of a standard college adopted by the University of Illinois:

1. An enrollment of not fewer than 100 students of college grade, with an average for a series of years of at least 25 per cent registered in the junior and senior classes.
2. A graduation requirement of four years (120 semester hours) of collegiate grade.
3. A minimum entrance requirement of 14 units. By the minimum requirement is meant the smallest number of units with which a student may be permitted to begin college work, i. e., the nominal requirement minus the number of units of conditions allowed.
4. A requirement that all entrance conditions must be removed before a student may be permitted to begin a second year of work in the same institution.
5. Not less than eight distinct departments in liberal arts and sciences, with at least one professor giving full time to college work in each department.
6. A minimum educational attainment of all college teachers of academic subjects equivalent to graduation from a college of high grade and graduate work equal to that required for the master's degree at the University of Illinois.

¹ See pp. 83 and 84.

7. A maximum of 16 semester hours per week required of college teachers.
8. A maximum enrollment of 30 students in recitation or laboratory sections.
9. Buildings and equipment of the value of at least \$100,000.
10. A productive endowment sufficient to yield a net annual income of at least \$10,000 available for instructional purposes in the college department (liberal arts and sciences). If the institution offers courses in addition to the usual liberal-arts course it shall have a correspondingly larger income.
11. A library of not less than 10,000 bound volumes in addition to public documents.
12. Laboratory equipment of a value of not less than \$3,000 in physics (\$4,000 if work is offered in advance of one-year course), \$2,500 in chemistry, and \$2,500 in biology.
13. In addition to the foregoing specific requirements the general standards of the administration and faculty shall be considered.

In accordance with these criteria the University of Illinois has prepared the following classification of colleges (correct to June 30, 1920) :

1. Colleges of Class A.

This class shall include institutions which meet in full all the criteria of a standard college.

California :

California, University of, Berkeley.
 Leland Stanford Junior University,
 Stanford University.
 Pomona College, Claremont.

Colorado :

Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
 Colorado, University of, Boulder.
 Denver, University of, Denver.

Connecticut :

Trinity College, Hartford.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown.
 Yale University, New Haven.

District of Columbia : Catholic University of America, Washington.

Georgia : Georgia, University of, Athens.

Idaho : Idaho, University of, Moscow.

Illinois :

Augustana College, Rock Island.
 Chicago, University of, Chicago.
 Eureka College, Eureka.
 Illinois College, Jacksonville.
 Illinois, University of, Urbana.
 Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville
 (for one year).
 Knox College, Galesburg.
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
 Monmouth College, Monmouth.
 Northwestern University, Evanston.

Indiana :

Butler College, Indianapolis.
 DePauw University, Greencastle.
 Earlham College, Richmond.
 Franklin College, Franklin.
 Indiana University, Bloomington.
 Purdue University, Lafayette.
 Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre
 Haute.
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa :

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
 Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
 Drake University, Des Moines.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell.
 Iowa State College of Agriculture and
 Mechanic Arts, Ames.
 Iowa, State University of, Iowa City.
 Simpson College, Indianola.

Kansas :

Kansas, University of, Lawrence.
 Southwestern College, Winfield.

Kentucky :

Central University of Kentucky,
 Danville.
 Kentucky, University of, Lexington.

Louisiana : Tulane University of Louisi- ana, New Orleans.

Maine :

Bates College, Lewiston.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
 Colby College, Waterville.
 Maine, University of, Orono.

Maryland :

Goucher College, Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Massachusetts :

Amherst College, Amherst.
 Boston, University of, Boston.
 Clark University, Worcester.
 Harvard University, Cambridge.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College,
 Amherst.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
 Cambridge.
 Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley.
 Radcliffe College, Cambridge.
 Smith College, Northampton.
 Tufts College, Tufts College,

Massachusetts—Continued.

Wellesley College, Wellesley.
 Williams College, Williamstown.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester.

Michigan: Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota:

Carleton College, Northfield.
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis.

Missouri:

Drury College, Springfield.
 Missouri, University of, Columbia.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis.
 Washington University, St. Louis.
 William Jewell College, Liberty.

Nebraska: Nebraska, University of, Lincoln.

New Hampshire: Dartmouth College, Hanover.

New Jersey:

Princeton University, Princeton.
 Rutgers College, New Brunswick.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

New York:

Adelphi College, Brooklyn.
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.
 Clarkson School of Technology, Potsdam.
 Colgate University, Hamilton.
 Columbia University, New York.
 Cornell University, Ithaca.
 Elmira College, Elmira.
 Hamilton College, Clinton.
 Hobart College, Geneva.
 New York University, New York.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.
 Rochester, University of, Rochester.
 Union University, Schenectady.
 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
 Wells College, Aurora.

North Carolina:

North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill.

Trinity College, Durham.

North Dakota: North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks.

Ohio:

Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati.
 Kenyon College, Gambier.
 Marietta College, Marietta.
 Miami University, Oxford.
 Municipal University of Akron, Akron.

Ohio—Continued.

Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Ohio State University, Columbus.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Wittenberg College, Springfield.

Wooster, University of, Wooster.

Oregon:

Oregon, University of, Eugene.
 Reed College, Portland.

Pennsylvania:

Allegheny College, Meadville.
 Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
 Dickinson College, Carlisle.
 Geneva College, Beaver Falls.
 Haverford College, Haverford.
 Lafayette College, Easton.
 Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College.

Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.

Westminster College, New Wilmington.

Rhode Island: Brown University, Providence.

South Dakota: South Dakota, University of, Vermillion.

Tennessee:

Tennessee, University of, Knoxville.
 University of the South, Sewanee.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Texas: Texas, University of, Austin.

Vermont:

Vermont, University of, Burlington.
 Middlebury College, Middlebury.

Virginia: Virginia, University of, Charlottesville.

Washington:

Washington State College, Pullman.
 Washington, University of, Seattle.
 Whitman College, Walla Walla.

West Virginia: West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Wisconsin:

Beloit College, Beloit.
 Lawrence College, Appleton.
 Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
 Ripon College, Ripon.
 Wisconsin, University of, Madison.

Institutions Rated in Class A, with Restrictions as Noted.

(Paragraph 1 relates to admission to the graduate school; paragraph 2 to cases of transfer to the undergraduate colleges.)

Alabama :

Alabama, University of, University.

- (1) Class A for students majoring in liberal arts and sciences who entered the institution in 1920 and thereafter; class B for similar students entering previous to 1920.
- (2) Class A for work in liberal arts and sciences for students entering the institution in 1920 and thereafter, credit in home economics to be allowed as follows: Clothing, 3 hours; the house, 2 hours; general, 2 hours. Class B for work in liberal arts and sciences for students entering previous to 1920, the same restrictions as indicated above to govern credits in home economics.

Arkansas :

Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville.

- (1) Class A for graduates, except in mechanical engineering, who entered with 14 units of secondary school work; Class B for graduates, except in mechanical engineering, who entered with less than 14 units of secondary school work; no rating at present for graduates in mechanical engineering.
- (2) Class A in arts and sciences and agriculture, and in the first two years of engineering, in the case of students who entered with 14 units of secondary school work; class B for arts and sciences and agriculture, and the first two years of engineering in the case of students who entered with less than 14 units of secondary school work.

Illinois :

Carthage College, Carthage. Class A for students entering the collegiate department in September, 1916, and thereafter; class B for students entering the collegiate department previous to that date.

Loyola University, Chicago. Class A, except for engineering subjects which may be accepted on the junior college basis and in accordance with a schedule adopted by the committee on admissions from higher institutions.

Northwestern College, Naperville.

- (1) Class A for students graduating in 1918 and thereafter.
Class B for students graduating prior to 1918.
- (2) Class A for students graduating in 1918 and thereafter.
Class B for students who had graduated prior to 1918, except that for the present credit in household science shall be given only on the recommendation of the head of the university department concerned.

Rockford College, Rockford.

- (1) Class A.
- (2) Class A, credit in household science to be allowed as follows:
Textiles, 9 hours; foods, 11 hours; the house, 6 hours.

Kansas :

Ottawa University, Ottawa.

- (1) Class A.
- (2) Class A, credit in home economics to be allowed as follows:
Foods, 10 hours; clothing, 3 hours, if home economics 19 is taken here; the house, 2 hours; general, 4 hours.

Washburn College, Topeka.

- (1) Class A.
- (2) Class A, except that credit in engineering subjects shall be allowed by examination only.

Massachusetts :

International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield.

Class A for work in physical education, biology, physiology, and psychology;
Class C for other academic subjects.

Simmons College, Boston.

- (1) Class A, except for graduates in the secretarial course.
- (2) Class A for subjects that are regularly counted toward the degree of the University of Illinois.

Missouri :

Tarkio College, Tarkio.

(1) Class A, except for students who have majored in chemistry.

(2) Class A, except that for the present no credit shall be allowed in chemistry.

Montana :

Montana, University of, Missoula.

(1) Class A.

(2) Class A, credit in household science to be granted up to a maximum of 13 hours in foods; 8 hours in clothing; 7 hours in the house; 2 hours for the teachers' course, 2 hours general credit.

Nevada :

Nevada, University of, Reno.

(1) Class A.

(2) Class A, credit in household science to be allowed up to a maximum of 13 hours in foods; 8 hours in the house; 12 hours in clothing.

Pennsylvania :

Bucknell University, Lewisburg.

(1) Class A.

(2) Class A, except that technical courses in engineering and law may be accepted for the colleges of engineering and law only with the approval of the department concerned.

Texas :

Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Class A, for students entering in 1918-19 and thereafter; Class B, for students entering previous to that date.

2. Colleges of Class B.

This class shall include institutions which approximate the standard set for class A but fall short of it in certain particulars. For example, a college which has but six departments instead of eight, or permits two years instead of one for the removal of conditions, or has one or two professors in its faculty with no preparation beyond the baccalaureate degree, or is slightly short of the standard set for the library or laboratory equipment, would fall in this class.

Arkansas : Hendrix College, Conway.

California :

Occidental University, Los Angeles.

Southern California, University of, Los Angeles.

District of Columbia : George Washington University, Washington.

Florida : John B. Stetson University, De Land.

Illinois :

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. (Class A for the first two years of work.)

Illinois State Normal University, Normal. (Senior college work.)

Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.

James Millikin University, Decatur.

Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame.

St. Procopius College, Lisle.

Wheaton College, Wheaton.

Indiana : St.-Mary-of-the-Woods, St.-Mary-of-the-Woods.

Iowa :

Dubuque, University of, Dubuque.

Morningside College, Sioux City.

Parsons College, Fairfield.

Kansas :

Baker University, Baldwin City.

Emporia, College of, Emporia.

Fairmount College, Wichita.

Friends University, Wichita.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. (Class C for students entering the collegiate departments of the institution prior to September, 1915.)

Kentucky : Berea College, Berea.

Maryland: Maryland, University of, College Park.

Michigan: Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.

Missouri: Park College, Parkville.

Nebraska: Creighton University, Omaha.

North Carolina: Davidson College, Davidson. (Class B for students entering the institution since June, 1913.)

North Dakota: Fargo College, Fargo.

Ohio:

Mount Union-Scio College, Alliance.

Ohio University, Athens.

Otterbein University, Westerville.

Oxford College for Women, Oxford.

Western College for Women, Oxford.

Oregon: Willamette University, Salem.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma, University of, Norman.

South Dakota: Huron College, Huron.

Tennessee: Maryville College, Maryville.

Texas: Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.

Virginia: Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.

Wisconsin: Carroll College, Waukesha.

Institutions Rated in Class B, with Restrictions as Noted.

(Paragraph 1 relates to admission to the graduate school; paragraph 2 to cases of transfer to the undergraduate colleges.)

Arizona:

Arizona, University of, Tucson.

(1) Class B, except for graduates in mechanical and civil engineering; for graduates in mechanical and civil engineering, class C.

(2) Class B, except that mechanical and civil engineering shall be accepted as from institutions in class C, and that not more than 24 hours shall be allowed in household science (textiles, 11; the house, 2; food, 11).

California:

Whittier College, Whittier.

(1) No rating.

(2) Class B, for the work of the freshman and sophomore years, except that credit in biology shall be granted only on the basis of examination.

Georgia:

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

(1) Class C for students entering prior to September, 1920.

(2) Class C for students entering prior to September, 1920, except that credit for work in architecture shall be allowed in individual cases on the recommendation of the department.

Illinois:

De Paul University, Chicago.

(1) Class B for graduates with the degree of bachelor of arts. (No rating for other degrees.)

(2) Class B for the work of the freshman and sophomore years in all courses, and for the junior and senior years for students who have pursued the regular curriculum for the A. B. degree.

Hedding College, Abingdon.

(1) Class B.

(2) Class B, except that credit in philosophy, psychology, and biology shall be allowed by examination only.

Lombard College, Galesburg.

(1) Class B.

(2) Class B, except that credit in physics shall be conditioned on the recommendation of our department of physics after an inspection of the laboratory note books of petitioners, and that no credit shall be allowed for "laboratory" credits in business administration. The maximum amount of credit to be allowed in household science is as follows: Foods, 11 hours (provided chemistry has been taken or is taken parallel); the house, 8 hours; clothing, 8 hours; general credits, 3 hours; teachers' course, 4 hours.

Illinois—Continued.

McKendree College, Lebanon.

- (1) Class B for students graduating in 1918 and thereafter; class C for students graduating prior to 1918.
- (2) Class B for work done during the year 1916-17 and thereafter until further notice; class C for work done previous to June, 1916; credit in household science up to a maximum of 3 hours in foods, 6 hours in clothing, and 4 hours in the house.

Mount Morris College, Mount Morris.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, with the provision that credit in Spanish shall be allowed by examination only, and that credit in the sciences shall depend for the present on the recommendation of our heads of departments after inspection of the individual student's laboratory notebooks.

Iowa:

Central College, Pella.¹

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, except that the maximum amount of credit to be accepted in household science shall be as follows: Food, 11 hours; clothing, 3 hours.

Columbia College (formerly Dubuque College), Dubuque.

- (1) Not rated with respect to the graduate school.
- (2) Class B for the work of the first two years.

Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, except that no credit shall be allowed in household science.

Luther College, Decorah.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, except in mathematics and the natural sciences, which shall be accepted as from an institution in class C.

Penn College, Oskaloosa.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, credit in household science up to a maximum of 12 hours (foods, 7 hours; clothing, 3 hours; the house, 2 hours) may be allowed, *provided* the student successfully carries course 5 (dietetics) at the University of Illinois.

Upper Iowa University, Fayette.

- (1) Class B, except for students who have majored in the sciences; for students who have majored in the sciences, class C.
- (2) Class B, except for courses in science, which will be accepted as from an institution in class C.

Kentucky:

Georgetown College, Georgetown.

- (1) Class A. Rated April 27, 1920.
- (2) Class A, with credit in home economics as follows: Foods, 10 hours; clothing, 6 hours; the house, 3 hours; general, 3 hours. Rated April 27, 1920.

Louisville, University of, Louisville.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, except that credit in technological subjects shall be allowed by

Michigan:

examination only.

Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, credit in household science to be allowed up to a maximum of 16½ hours in foods; 11 hours in clothing; 3½ hours in the house; 5 hours in

Minnesota:

the history of home economics and thesis.

Hamline University, St. Paul.

- (1) Class B, except for students who have majored in physics and chemistry; for students who have majored in physics and chemistry, class C.
- (2) Class B, except that credit in physics and chemistry beyond the first-year courses shall be allowed as from an institution in class C.

St. Olaf College, Northfield.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, credit in household science to be allowed as follows: Eight hours in foods and 2 hours general credits in dietetics.

¹ Merged with Des Moines College, the combined institution becoming Des Moines University.

New Mexico :

New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque.

- (1) Class B, except for graduates in engineering and household science; for degrees in engineering and household science, class D.
- (2) Class B, except that credit in engineering subjects and household science, and in economics beyond course 1, shall be allowed only on the basis of examinations taken at the University of Illinois.

North Dakota :

North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College.

- (1) Class B for students graduating in biology, chemistry, education, general science, and mechanical engineering who entered the collegiate department in September, 1921, or thereafter; class C, for graduates in the above-named curriculums who entered prior to September, 1912, and for all graduates in agriculture, architecture, civil engineering, and home economics.
- (2) Class B for students entering the collegiate department of the institution in September, 1912, and thereafter, except in architecture, civil engineering, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, and home economics; class C for the departments excepted above, and for students entering the collegiate department prior to September, 1912.

Ohio :

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, except that not more than 20 hours shall be allowed for household science (textiles, 5; foods, 9; the house, 6).

Oregon :

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

- (1) Class B for graduates, except in architecture, who entered the collegiate department in September, 1915, and thereafter; class C for graduates, except in architecture, who entered the collegiate department previous to September, 1915; class D for graduates in architecture.
- (2) Class B for students entering the collegiate department in September, 1915, and thereafter; class C for students entering the collegiate department previous to September, 1915; except that credit in architecture shall be by examination only.

South Dakota :

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.

- (1) Class B.
- (2) Class B, credit in household science to be allowed as follows: Foods, 7 hours; after taking lecture and quiz in household science 6 and chemistry 1 at the University of Illinois; the house, 3½ hours; clothing, 5 hours.

South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.

- (1) Class B, except for students who have majored in the sciences; for students who have majored in the sciences, class C.
- (2) Class B, except for work in the sciences which will be accepted as from an institution in class C; credit in household science to be allowed as follows: Foods, 9 hours; clothing, 5 hours; the house, 4 hours.

Yankton College, Yankton.

- (1) Class B, except for students who have majored in the sciences; for students who have majored in the sciences, class C.
- (2) Class B, except that credit in the sciences shall be allowed by examination only.

Wisconsin :

Marquette University, Milwaukee.

- (1) Rating deferred.
- (2) Class B for the work of the first two years, except that credit for civil engineering shall be allowed only upon the recommendation of the department.

St. Clara College, Sinsinawa.

- (1) Class B, except for students who have majored in the sciences; for students who have majored in the sciences, class C.
- (2) Class B for the work of the first two years, and the work of the junior and senior years except in the sciences.

Class C.—This class shall include institutions which, while of collegiate character and standards, fall short in more important particulars of the standards set for class A.

Colorado: Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Illinois: Greenville College, Greenville.

Iowa: Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls.

Kansas:

Bethany College, Lindsborg.

Bethel College, Newton.

Michigan: Adrian College, Adrian.

Mississippi: Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, Columbus.

Missouri:

Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton.

Missouri Wesleyan University, Cameron.

Nebraska:

Hastings College, Hastings.

Omaha, University of, Omaha.

Ohio: Hiram College, Hiram.

Pennsylvania:

Grove City College, Grove City.

Lincoln University (colored), Lincoln University.

Wilson College, Chambersburg.

Tennessee:

Fisk University (colored), Nashville.

Tennessee College, Murfreesboro.

Virginia: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg.

Institutions Rated in Class C, with Restrictions as Noted.

(Paragraph 1 relates to admission to the graduate school; paragraph 2 to cases of transfer to the undergraduate colleges.)

Illinois:

Lincoln College, Lincoln.

(1) Class C.

(2) Class C, except that the maximum amount of credit allowed in household science shall be as follows: Foods, 11 hours; clothing, 3 hours.

St. Viator College, Bourbonnais.

(1) Class C.

(2) Class C, except that credit in chemistry if taken in 1919-20 shall be allowed by examination only.

Indiana:

St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.

(1) Class C.

(2) Class C, credit in household science to be allowed as follows: Foods, 11 hours; clothing and costume design, 8 hours; the house, 4 hours.

Iowa:

Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls.

(1) Class C.

(2) Class C, except that no credit shall be allowed in household science, geology, mathematics, economics, psychology, and business courses without the approval of the departments concerned.

Nebraska:

Omaha, University of, Omaha.

(1) Class C.

(2) Class C, except that no credit shall be allowed in physics, geology, and psychology without the approval of the departments concerned.

Oklahoma:

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.

(1) Class C for graduates, except in architecture, who entered the collegiate department in 1912 and thereafter; class D for graduates in architecture and for graduates in other departments who entered prior to 1912.

Vermont :

Norwich University, Northfield.

(1) Class C.

(2) Class C, except that full credit in surveying up to the maximum number of hours given at the University of Illinois may be allowed to men who have completed the four-week summer school course.

West Virginia :

West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

(1) Class C.

(2) Class C, credits in household science may be allowed up to a maximum of 21 hours, clothing, 5 hours; the house, 6 hours; foods, 10 hours.

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

This class shall include schools offering one or two years of work above that of a four-year secondary school which meet the standards for junior colleges given below.

For each junior college a detailed schedule of credits shall be worked out, and credits shall be allowed only in accordance with these schedules.

STANDARDS.

1. *Limitation on admission of high-school students.*—The admission of high-school students to junior-college classes should be limited to students of senior standing and of superior scholarship, "superior scholarship" being interpreted to mean a rank within the first third of the class. The number of even these picked high-school seniors in any junior-college class should not in any case exceed one-half of the total membership of that class and should ordinarily be limited to one-third the total membership of the class.

2. *Preparation of junior-college teachers.*—The teachers in charge of the junior-college work in departments other than manual arts should have a bachelor's degree and should have had in addition at least a year of graduate study in the subject of their department in a university of recognized standing.

3. *Limitation of teaching schedule.*—The teaching schedule of any instructor doing junior-college work should be limited to a maximum of 20 recitation periods per week (two laboratory periods being counted as equivalent to one recitation period).

4. *Organization of courses.*—The junior-college course should be organized and conducted on a collegiate as distinguished from a high-school basis. College texts should be used and should be supplemented with reference or other outside work of collegiate character, and the amount of ground covered in a semester should approximate that covered in corresponding college courses.

5. *Equipment.*—Junior-college classes should be provided with an adequate equipment of space and available laboratory and library facilities for strictly college work.

REGULATIONS.

1. For work done in junior-college classes for which the above standards are approximately met, substantially hour-for-hour credit will be given at the time of the student's admission to the university, provided that the maximum credit allowed shall not exceed 18 hours per semester.

2. For work done in junior-college classes for which the above standards are only partially and semisatisfactorily met, substantially three-fourths credit

in college hours may be given at the time of the student's admission, provided that the maximum credit allowed shall not exceed 13½ hours per semester.

Illinois:

- Blackburn College, Carlinville. (Class B.)
- Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria. (Class A.)
- Crane Junior College, Chicago. (Credit allowed in accordance with a definite schedule of acceptable subjects, up to a maximum of 72 hours for the two years' work.)
- Ferry Hall, Lake Forest. (Conditional credit in junior-college subjects except sociology and ethics.)
- Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll. (Full credit up to maximum of 30 hours for a year's work, with the understanding that in any case involving acceptance of doubtful credits the matter be referred to the University of Chicago for information as to what their procedure would be in accepting the work.)
- Joliet Junior College, Joliet. (Credit allowed in accordance with a definite schedule of acceptable subjects up to a maximum of 72 hours for the two years' work.)
- Lewis Institute, Chicago. (Class B.)
- Medill School of Commerce, Chicago. (Credit to be allowed in accordance with a schedule of acceptable subjects up to a maximum of 16 hours for each semester of attendance.)
- Monticello Seminary, Godfrey. (Class B—credits acceptable up to a maximum of 30 hours for each of the two years' work.)
- Nicholas Senn Junior College, Chicago. (Credit allowed in accordance with a definite schedule of acceptable subjects up to a maximum of 60 hours for the two years' work.)
- William and Vashti College, Aledo. (Accredited for a period of three years, September, 1917, to September, 1920, with full credit up to a maximum of 60 semester hours for the two years' work; except that credit in biology and chemistry shall be granted only on the basis of examinations.)

Kentucky: Hamilton College, Lexington. Full credit up to a maximum of 30 hours for each of the two years' work.

Minnesota: St. Mary's Hall, Faribault.

Missouri:

- Christian College, Columbia. (Credit in accordance with a definite schedule of acceptable subjects up to a total maximum of 60 hours for the two years.)
- Hardin College, Mexico. (Full credit up to a maximum of 60 hours for two years' work.)
- Howard Payne College, Fayette. (Full credit up to a maximum of 60 hours for two years' work.)
- Kansas City Polytechnic Institute, Kansas City. (Credits accepted in accordance with a definite schedule of subjects up to a maximum of 60 hours for the two years' work.)
- Lindenwood College, St. Charles. (Full credit up to a maximum of 60 hours for two years' work.)
- Principia, The, St. Louis. (Credit only upon the assurance of the University of Missouri that the work of the school has been approved.)
- Stephens Junior College, Columbia. (Full credit up to a maximum of 60 hours for two years' work.)
- William Woods College, Fulton. (Full credit up to a maximum of 60 hours for two years' work.)

Tennessee: Ward-Belmont School, Nashville. (Credit to be allowed up to a maximum of 30 hours for each of the two years' work.)

Wisconsin: Milwaukee Normal School Junior College of Engineering, Milwaukee. (Credits in accordance with a schedule of acceptable subjects.)

INDIANA.

"Indiana University has not established standards or requirements for accrediting or classifying institutions of higher education within the State. We accept provisionally the classification made by the State board of education.¹ We keep a record of the success of students in Indiana University which we receive from other institu-

¹ See pp. 47 and 48.

tions and govern the acceptance of credit from the institution by the record made here by students from the various schools." (*Letter of Dean S. E. Stout, April 19, 1921.*)

IOWA.

The State University of Iowa is represented on the intercollegiate standing committee organized under the authority of the Iowa State Board of Education. For the standards adopted by the committee and the list of institutions which it has accredited, see pages 51-53.

KANSAS.

"The university has given credit only for such work as corresponded to university work in kind and amount; nor is a student allowed to obtain credit for more work from another college than the amount of work for which the student could obtain credit in the university in the same time. For example, not more than three hours' credit is given for college algebra, two hours for plane trigonometry, or three hours for plane and spherical trigonometry. A maximum of three hours' credit is allowed on courses on the literary or historical study of the Bible." (*Letter of Prof. E. F. Engel, April 22, 1921.*)

The following institutions in the State are given full credit for their work at the University of Kansas:

Baker University, Baldwin City.	Kansas State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg.
Bethany College, Lindsborg.	Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina.
Cooper College, Sterling.	McPherson College, McPherson.
Emporia, College of, Emporia.	Ottawa University, Ottawa.
Fairmount College, Wichita.	St. Benedict's College, Atchison.
Fort Hays Kansas Normal School, Hays.	St. Marys College, St. Marys.
Friends University, Wichita.	Southwestern College, Winfield.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.	Washburn College, Topeka.
Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.	

Full credit for freshman-sophomore work of the following institutions is given. All courses for junior-senior credit are evaluated according to the merits of each individual case.

Bethel College, Newton.

| Kansas City University, Kansas City.

KENTUCKY.

Standards for higher institutions adopted by the University of Kentucky:

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES.

1. Fifteen units should be required for admission, with a minimum admission requirement of 13 units. By the minimum requirements is meant the smallest number of units with which a student may be permitted to begin college work; namely, the nominal requirements minus the number of units of conditions allowed.

2. There should be a graduation requirement of four years (120 semester hours of collegiate grade). The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is to be discouraged. It is better for smaller institutions to build up one good, strong degree.

3. There should be maintained at least seven separate departments in arts and sciences, with not less than one professor devoting his whole time to college work in each department.

4. A minimum educational attainment of all college professors equivalent to graduation from a college of high grade and graduate work equal to that required for the master's degree of the University of Kentucky.

5. The number of hours of work given by each teacher will vary necessarily in the different departments. To determine this, the amount of preparation required for the class and the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must be taken into account; but in no case should more than 20 credit hours per week be required, 15 being recommended as a maximum.

6. Heads of departments should not receive salaries less than those paid by standard institutions. The average salary paid to members of the faculty is a serious factor in determining the standing of any institution.

7. The number of students in a recitation or laboratory class should, as a rule, be limited to 30. A smaller number is much to be desired.

8. There should be an annual income sufficient to yield a net annual income of at least \$10,000 available for instructional purposes in the college department (arts and sciences). If an institution offers courses in addition to the usual arts and sciences courses, it should have a correspondingly larger income.

9. The library should contain, exclusive of public documents and periodical publications, at least 5,000 volumes, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught.

10. There should be a laboratory equipment of a value of not less than \$3,000 in physics (\$4,000 if work is offered in advance of one year's course); \$2,500 in chemistry, \$2,500 in biology.

11. The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning, should be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

12. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution should also be factors in determining its standing.

The institutions recognized by the university¹ as meeting these standards are the members of the Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities. (See p. 53.)

Berea College, Berea.

Centre College, Danville.

Georgetown College, Georgetown.

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.

Louisville, University of, Louisville.

Transylvania College, Lexington.

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

No definite requirements for junior colleges have been adopted by the University of Kentucky, though, acting with the Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities, the university has drawn up a *suggested* scheme for the accrediting of institutions as junior colleges. Pending the adoption of the

¹ A plan for the grouping of the colleges of the State into four classes, in accordance with the extent to which they meet the standards quoted, has been drawn up by the university, but the work of classification was not complete at the time of the publication of the bulletin.

standards proposed in this scheme the following institutions are recognized as junior colleges:

Bethel Woman's College, Hopkinsville.
Bethel College, Russellville.
Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green..
Cumberland College, Williamsburg.
Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond.

Hamilton College, Lexington.
Kentucky College for Women, Danville.
Logan Female College, Russellville.
Sue Bennett Memorial School, London.
Western Kentucky State Normal School, Bowling Green.

LOUISIANA.

"This university is not to be understood as having dictated standards to other educational institutions of Louisiana. However, the curricula of other colleges and universities in this State have been very carefully evaluated with reference to the requirements for admission to the several institutions, the scope and content of the course offered in college or university, and the standing of professors or instructors in charge of the college courses. Accordingly, extending through several years, the bases of classification set by the Louisiana State University have, generally speaking, been adopted by the several State higher institutions. Several church colleges have also signified their willingness to conform to the classification made by the Louisiana State University. * * * Tulane University in New Orleans is of the same rank as the Louisiana State University, and its work is credited hour for hour by the Louisiana State University. The Sophie Newcomb Memorial College is included in this statement. Briefly, however, after the other colleges or universities have satisfactorily accounted for the full entrance requirements of 15 or 16 units, then the work done in college is credited as nearly hour for hour as the nature and scope of the courses may warrant." (*Letter of E. L. Scott, registrar of the University of Louisiana, April 21, 1921.*)

The following State institutions and denominational colleges are accredited by the Louisiana State University:

Centenary College, Shreveport.
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College (affiliated with Tulane University), New Orleans.
Jefferson College, Convent.
Louisiana College, Pineville.
Louisiana Industrial Institute, Ruston.
Louisiana State Normal School, Natchitoches.

Loyola University, New Orleans.
St. Charles College, Grand Coteau.
Silliman Collegiate Institute, Clinton.
Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, Lafayette.
Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

MAINE.

"We have not established any standards other than those in general use by the Carnegie Foundation, United States Government, etc. We regard Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby, the other three colleges of this State, as excellent and standard institutions." (*Letter of President Robert J. Aley, April 23, 1921.*)

MARYLAND.

The University of Maryland has not prepared a list of accredited colleges.

MICHIGAN.

The University of Michigan has no formal standards for accrediting colleges and universities. Each application for admission to advanced standing is considered as an individual case and is settled on its own merit. The university accepts credit without discount from the following colleges; unless the student's preparatory work fails to meet the university's requirements for admission, or unless the work is in certain departments of study which are not given recognition in the curriculum of the university:

Adrian College, Adrian.

Albion College, Albion.

Alma College, Alma.

Calvin College, Grand Rapids.

Detroit, University of, Detroit.

Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.

Hope College, Holland.

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.

Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.

Olivet College, Olivet.

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

The university has adopted the following standards for accrediting junior colleges:

1. Students presenting credits from a junior college for transfer to the college of literature, science, and the arts shall have satisfied the requirements for admission to the university college of literature, science, and the arts.

2. (a) The teaching force shall, as nearly as present conditions permit, possess the qualifications demanded of its instructors by the university. The teachers should be specialists in their subjects. As a minimum preparation, they should have supplemented approximately 25 semester hours of undergraduate work in their special subjects, with at least a year of graduate study in a university of recognized standing. This preparation ought, as rapidly as circumstances permit, to be raised to include the doctorate degree.

(b) Furthermore, all instructors should have had at least two years' experience in teaching either in a high school or college.

(c) No instructor should teach more than 16 hours of class work. In cases where instructors are required to teach high-school courses in addition to junior college courses, the total number of teaching hours should not exceed 20 hours per week. It is imperative that the instructor have leisure for study and development.

(d) No instructor should be permitted to teach subjects outside his field of specialization. (If he teaches in the high school he might there teach in an allied field, as, for example, history and civil government.)

3. The library and laboratories available for the departments offering junior college instruction should be kept up to a standard which shall be approved by the university committee of inspection for which provision is made below. No fixed list of books, or set of apparatus, is herein specified because an adequate list, or set, changes with time and the advancement of the subject. For the same reasons, no required cost of libraries or laboratories has been fixed. The university authorities will give estimates upon request.

4. The graduates of a junior college may, upon the presentation of a certificate to that effect, be admitted by the dean of the college of literature, science, and the arts to the senior college, subject to the (proposed) entrance requirements of the senior college.

5. (a) Upon the request of any junior college which desires to have its students accredited to the college of literature, science, and the arts, the dean of this college shall appoint a committee of three members, representing three different groups of departments, who shall inspect the junior college making the application.

(b) This committee shall visit the junior college in question, shall attend classes, examine library and laboratory equipment, and make a written report, stating the conditions which obtain in the college, and recommending the acceptance or rejection of the application.

(c) After a junior college has been put on the accredited list of the university, it shall be similarly inspected at least every two years.

(d) If at any time a committee of inspection reports that conditions in a given junior college have become unsatisfactory, the university may refuse to accept students from that college one year after notification to the college that it has failed to meet requirements.

No junior colleges have as yet been approved as meeting the above standards, which have been but recently adopted. The following institutions are accredited on the old basis as far as acceptance of their credits by the University of Michigan is concerned. In allowing credit for the work of these institutions it was the understanding that their courses and instructors should meet the approval of the departments of the university especially interested.

Detroit Junior College, Detroit.

Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids.

Highland Park Junior College, Highland Park.

Pontiac Junior College, Pontiac.

MINNESOTA.

The University of Minnesota has under consideration the adoption of standards for accrediting the institutions of higher learning in the State. At present, however, it bases its attitude toward the collegiate institutions in the State on the reports of the inspectors sent out under the auspices of the committee on the relation of the university to other institutions of learning. There are three classes of institutions from which credits are recognized upon transfer to the university: (1) Institutions of full collegiate rank; (2) junior colleges; (3) teachers' colleges. In order to be approved under any one of these classes, institutions are required to meet certain standards with respect to entrance requirements, general equipment, and qualifications of the teaching staff. In no case are more than three years of advanced standing granted, owing to the ruling that one full year must be spent in residence at the university before a degree may be secured. Graduates of the institutions of full collegiate rank are admitted to the graduate school of the university without examination, the time necessary to secure the master's degree depending upon the extent to which the student has specialized in his major subject.

Class 1.—Institutions of full collegiate rank.

Carleton College, Northfield.
 College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
 College of St. Teresa, Winona.
 College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.

Hamline University, St. Paul.
 Macalester College, St. Paul.
 Red Wing Seminary, Red Wing.
 St. Olaf College, Northfield.

Class 2.—Junior colleges.**a. Two years of advanced standing allowed.**

Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis.
 Concordia College, Moorhead.
 Concordia College, St. Paul.
 Eveleth Junior College, Eveleth.
 Hibbing Junior College, Hibbing.

Rochester Junior College, Rochester.
 St. Benedict's College, St. Joseph.
 St. John's University, Collegeville.
 Winona Junior College, Winona.

b. One year of advanced study allowed.

Duluth Junior College, Duluth.
 Pipestone Junior College, Pipestone.
 St. Mary's Hall, Faribault.

Stanley College, Minneapolis.
 Villa Sancta Scholastica, Duluth.

Class 3.—Teachers' colleges.

By act of the State legislature of April 13, 1921, State teachers' colleges are now empowered to grant degrees. Hence these institutions will no doubt ultimately be absorbed into classes 1 or 2. At present, however, a maximum of two years of "blanket" credit is allowed from these institutions if the candidates concerned enroll in the college of education, or one year if they enroll in the college of science, literature, and the arts. These State teachers' colleges are located at—

Bemidji.
 Duluth.
 Mankato.

Moorhead.
 St. Cloud.
 Winona.

MISSISSIPPI.

The University of Mississippi has not undertaken an official investigation of the colleges of the State. The university, however, recognizes the Mississippi College for Women (at Columbus) as an A grade college. It gives like recognition to Millsaps College (at Jackson), and to somewhat less extent recognition to the Mississippi College (at Clinton).

MISSOURI.

The University of Missouri is a member of the Missouri College Union and as such agrees to accept the credits of students obtained in the other colleges of the union. It also accepts their A. B. graduates for admission to the graduate school of the university, but not with the understanding that they may take the master's degree in one year. The length of time required for this depends upon the oppor-

tunities for specialization offered by the institution in the department in which the student has specialized and the advantage he has taken of the opportunities offered.

Membership in the union is determined by vote of the institutions already members. A committee appointed by the union inspects and reports on all colleges making application for membership, and the action of the union is based on this report.

Central College, Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton.
Culver-Stockton College, Canton.
Drury College, Springfield.
Lindenwood College, St. Charles.
Missouri Valley College, Marshall.
Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron.

Park College, Parkville.
St. Louis University, St. Louis.
Tarkio College, Tarkio.
University of Missouri, Columbia.
Washington University, St. Louis.
Westminster College, Fulton.
William Jewell College, Liberty.

The university has adopted the following standards for accrediting junior colleges:

1. The requirements for admission to the work of the college must be the equivalent of those of the college of arts and science in the University of Missouri. Fifteen units, the equivalent of a four years' high school course, are required for entrance to the college of arts and science. Three units in English, one unit in mathematics, and two units in one foreign language are fixed requirements, with exception that graduates of secondary schools fully accredited by the University of Missouri are admitted without reference to these fixed requirements. The remaining nine units may be selected from a suggested list.

2. If a preparatory school is maintained in connection with the college, its work must be approved by the University of Missouri.

3. The course of study in the college must be two years in length and the college year 36 weeks.

4. For graduation from the college, the student must complete satisfactorily 60 hours of work, which must be the equivalent of that required in the first two years in the college of arts and science in the University of Missouri. The specific requirements are as follows: (a) Six hours of English; (b) five hours of history; (c) ten hours of one foreign language; (d) three hours of mathematics or logic; (e) five hours of physical science (chemistry, physics, astronomy, geology and geography); (f) five hours of biological science (botany, zoology.)

These requirements may be waived on the following conditions: If the student presents three units for entrance in the requirement (b) or (d), or two units in the requirement (e) or (f), he will be excused from that requirement. If the student presents three units for entrance in one foreign language, he will be excused from five hours of the requirement (c), and if the student is prepared to enter the second course in a foreign language, he may fulfill the requirement by taking, in addition to this second course, five hours of another foreign language. *Such exemptions do not excuse the student from the requirement of a total of 60 hours for graduation.*

By an hour is meant a 60-minute period of class work, or a 120-minute period of laboratory work (exclusive of preparatory instruction and study, work upon notebooks that can be done outside of laboratory, etc.), each week for one semester.

5. Students shall not be permitted to carry for credit work amounting to more than 16 hours a week.

6. There must be a sufficient number of teachers to conduct the work without crowding the classes, or without assigning to individual teachers an excessive amount or variety of work.

7. All college teachers should have had training equivalent to four years' work in a standard college, and it is desirable that they should have completed one year's graduate work.

8. There must be a laboratory for physical science and a laboratory for biological science, each adequately equipped and sufficiently large to permit easily of individual work upon the part of the students.

9. There must be an adequate library equipment.

10. The college must give satisfactory instruction in the work specified in the fourth requirement, and, in addition, must give satisfactory instruction in other courses which the student may take in completing the conditions for graduation.

The following institutions in the State are recognized by the university as junior colleges:

Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis.
Central College for Women, Lexington.
Christian College, Columbia.
Cotter College, Nevada.
Hardin College, Mexico.
Howard-Payne College, Fayette.
Kansas City Junior College, Kansas City.
La Grange College, La Grange.

Marvin College, Fredericktown.
Palmer College, Albany.
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph.
St. Teresa College, Kansas City.
Stephens College, Columbia.
Synodical College, Fulton.
The Principia, St. Louis.
William Woods College, Fulton.

MONTANA.

The University of Montana has established no standards for accrediting colleges and universities. It accepts the list of institutions accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. (See p. 88.)

NEBRASKA.

Full graduates of the institutions named below are admitted to graduate standing in the graduate college of the University of Nebraska. The standings and requirements for graduation of these institutions are recognized by the university as equivalent to those maintained in the seven undergraduate colleges of the University of Nebraska.

Bellevue College, Bellevue.
Cotner College, Bethany.
Creighton University, Omaha.
Doane College, Crete.
Grand Island College, Grand Island.
Hastings College, Hastings.

Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place.
Omaha, University of, Omaha.
Union College, College View.
York College, York.

NEVADA.

The University of Nevada publishes no list of accredited colleges. It accepts the work of those universities and colleges which require 15 units for entrance and whose college work entitled them to be ranked among institutions of the first class.

NEW MEXICO.

The University of New Mexico has adopted no formal standards for accrediting the higher educational institutions in the State. It accepts credits, however, to a maximum of 60 hours for two years of work done in the two normal schools of the State, in such courses as are given recognition in the curriculum of the university. Students from the New Mexico Military Institute (at Roswell) applying for advanced standing at the university also receive credit in the courses of collegiate grade offered by the institute.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The University of North Carolina has adopted no standards for accrediting higher institutions. In admitting students from the colleges of the State to advanced standing the university makes use of the list of colleges accredited by the State department of public instruction. (See pp. 61-63.)

NORTH DAKOTA.

No formal rating of higher institutions has been made by the University of North Dakota. Aside from the university and the State Agricultural College there are but two colleges in the State, Fargo College (Fargo), and Jamestown College (Jamestown). It has been usual for the university to recognize at par the work of the students coming from these institutions.

To graduates of the State normal schools who entered these institutions from accredited high schools, the university gives blanket credit of junior standing. To graduates of the normal school courses who have taken a three-year high-school course at the normal school, the university gives blanket credit to the beginning of the second semester of the sophomore year.

OHIO.

The Ohio State University is a member of the Ohio College Association, which has an agreement that credits shall be evaluated at face value, provided (1) that the credits represent standard college courses, and (2) that the admission requirements have been fully satisfied. The minimum requirements for membership in the Ohio College Association are:

1. That the college have at least six professors engaged exclusively in college or university work.
2. That it has a course of four full years, and requires at least 60 year-hours' or 120 semester-hours' credit for graduation.

3. That it requires for admission not less than the usual four years of academic or high-school preparation, or its equivalent, a total of 14 units, in addition to the preacademic or grammar school studies.

4. That it has a productive endowment of at least \$200,000.

Following are the members of the association :

Akron, Municipal University of, Akron.
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
Capital University, Columbus.
Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati.
Defiance College, Defiance.
Denison University, Granville.
Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
Hiram College, Hiram.
Kenyon College, Gambier.
Lake Erie College, Painesville.
Marietta College, Marietta.
Miami University, Oxford.
Mount Union College, Alliance.

Muskingum College, New Concord.
Oberlin College, Oberlin.
Ohio State University, Columbus.
Ohio University, Athens.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Otterbein University, Westerville.
St. Ignatius College, Cleveland.
St. John's College, Toledo.
St. Mary's College, Dayton.
Toledo, University of, Toledo.
Western College for Women, Oxford.
Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
Wittenberg College, Springfield.
Wooster, College of, Wooster.

OKLAHOMA.

Recognition of collegiate institutions by the University of Oklahoma is based upon the requirement of four years of high-school work for admission, upon the maintenance of satisfactory educational standards for members of the faculty, upon the character of the courses offered, and upon the possession of facilities for giving these courses.

The university recognizes the work of the following institutions to the extent of admitting their students conditionally to such standing as the number of these courses and the amount of time spent on them will warrant. After the successful completion of one year of work of a rank corresponding with the standing to which the students have been admitted, the evaluation of their work is revised or made permanent.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES.

Kingfisher College, Kingfisher.
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical
College, Stillwater.
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.

Oklahoma City College, Oklahoma City.
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
Phillips University, East Enid.
University of Tulsa, Tulsa.

JUNIOR COLLEGES.¹

Oklahoma Catholic College for Women,
Guthrie.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls,
Durant.

Panhandle Agricultural College, Goodwell.
School of Mines, Miami.

¹ The Muskogee public school offers freshman college courses for high school graduates which are accepted by the university.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The work of the six State normal schools is accredited in so far as it meets the specific requirements for graduation.

Central State Normal School, Edmond.
East Central State Teachers College, Ada.
Northeastern State Normal School, Tahlequah.

Northwestern State Normal School, Alva.
Southeastern State Normal School, Durant.
Southwestern State Normal School, Weatherford.

OREGON.

The University of Oregon has established no standards for accrediting higher institutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

"The University of South Carolina uses the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in accrediting institutions of higher education in South Carolina. Certificates and diplomas from the College of Charleston (Charleston), Wofford College (Spartanburg), and Converse College (Spartanburg) are accepted for advanced standing and graduate work. Students from the other colleges are rated on individual record." (*Letter of Dean L. F. Baker, April 20, 1921.*)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The University of South Dakota depends in large part upon the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools¹ for the accrediting of the higher institutions of the State. It has, however, inspected several institutions not on the accredited list of the association, applying to them the standards of the association, and has approved their work for full credit or junior college credit, respectively. Those institutions to whose students it grants full credit are—

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
Huron College, Huron.
Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.

South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid City.
Yankton College, Yankton.

The following institutions are accredited for two years of work:

Southern State Normal School, Springfield.

State Normal School, Madison.
State Normal School, Spearfish.

Students from Augustana College (Canton), Columbus College (Chamberlain), Sioux Falls College (Sioux Falls), and Wessington Springs Junior College (Wessington Springs) are given advanced standing in various subjects as fast as they complete at the university

¹ See p. 88.

sequential courses in each subject, but no student is permitted an amount of advanced standing in excess of what he might have secured at the University of South Dakota in an equal residence period.

TENNESSEE.

The University of Tennessee has established no standards or requirements for institutions of higher learning. It has prepared no list of accredited colleges and universities, but relies very largely on the rating of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. (See p. 81.)

The university is a member of the Tennessee State College Association, which was organized in 1919, and includes in its membership 20 institutions claiming to do work of college grade. The association has adopted the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, these standards not to become effective, however, for five years. At the end of that period all institutions not meeting the standards will be excluded from membership in the association.

TEXAS.

The Association of Texas Colleges, of which the University of Texas is a member, has adopted the following requirements for a standard college:

1. It should require for full admission not fewer than 15 units, but may admit on 13 units with a condition of 2 units, affiliated by the State department of education.

2. *Required for graduation.*—The completion of four years of work of 36 weeks each, with an average of not fewer than fifteen 60-minute recitations per week. During each year the student may not complete, as a rule, more than one-fourth of the requirements for graduation, except when making up conditions. Should the college have four quarters, of 12 weeks each, then a student may graduate in less than four years. At least one year of actual residence work should be required of all students who enter with advanced standing.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is to be discouraged. It is far better for a small institution to build up one good, strong degree.

4. *Number of college departments.*—There should be maintained at least seven separate departments in liberal arts and sciences, with not fewer than one professor devoting his whole time to each department.

5. *Separation of college and academy.*—The college should be separate from any academy or preparatory school to the extent of separate faculties and classes.

6. *Training of the faculty.*—A faculty properly qualified should consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher. Graduate study and training in research equivalent

to that required for the Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended. In departments of education, in addition to the above requirements, teachers should have had successful experience in public-school work.

7. Heads of departments should not receive salaries less than those paid by standard institutions. The average salary paid to members of the faculty is a serious factor in determining the standing of any institution.

8. *Number of classroom hours per teacher.*—The number of hours of work given by each teacher will vary in the different departments. To determine this, the amount of preparation required for the class and the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must be taken into account; but in no case shall more than 20 hours per week be required, 15 being recommended as a maximum.

9. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a recitation or laboratory class should be limited to 30. A smaller number is much to be desired.

10. *Support.*—There should be an annual income of at least \$30,000 from either or all of tuition fees, rent, or endowment, but not including charges for board, for the maintenance of the college exclusive of the academy, fine arts, and other special departments.

11. *Library.*—The library should contain, exclusive of public documents and periodical publications, 5,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught. By September 1, 1921, this number should be at least 7,500.

12. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment should be sufficient to perform all of the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences—sufficiency to be measured by the value of the apparatus—which shall be, in chemistry not less than \$2,500; in physics not less than \$3,500; in biology not less than \$2,500. After September 1, 1921, these figures should be \$4,000, \$5,000, and \$4,000, respectively.

13. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

14. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

15. *Standing in educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR A JUNIOR COLLEGE.

1. Before being classified a junior college must have had its preparatory department affiliated by the State department of education to the extent of at least 13 units. Junior colleges already classified may have until June, 1921, in which to secure this affiliation.

2. It should require for full admission not fewer than 15 units, but may admit on 13 units with a condition of two units, affiliated by the State department of education.

3. It should offer two years of college work, the equivalent of fifteen 60-minute hours per week of recitations each year.

4. If courses are offered in science above the academy, it should have laboratory equipment sufficient for all the experiments called for by such courses.

sufficiency to be measured by the value of the apparatus, which shall be, until September 1, 1921, in chemistry not less than \$1,000, in physics not less than \$2,000, in biology not less than \$1,500. After that date each amount shall be increased 50 per cent.

5. It should have a library of not fewer than 2,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught.

6. It should maintain at least five departments with a professor giving his full time to each. Teachers other than heads of departments may teach in more than one department. As speedily as possible such schools should go from five to six and seven, and even more, full professors. The library and laboratories should not lag in constant growth.

7. No teacher should be required to do more than 25 hours per week of classroom work.

8. No student should be allowed to do more than 15 hours of classroom work per week on a basis of 60 year-hours for graduation, i. e., as a rule the student should be allowed only one-fourth of his degree work per year, unless a student is a conditioned freshman. A student may take, in addition to 15 hours, a given amount of music or other fine arts.

9. All the teachers shall be graduates of standard colleges. The head of each of at least three departments shall hold an M. A. degree from a standard college, and the heads of the other departments shall have the work for their M. A. degree actively in progress.

The following classification of colleges and junior colleges of Texas was made November 26, 1920, by the committee on standards and classification of the Association of Texas Colleges:

Colleges and junior colleges shall each be grouped in four classes, as follows:

1. *Class A plus*.—Institutions that meet in full all the respective criteria prescribed. Students from institutions so rated should receive hour-for-hour credit.¹

2. *Class A*.—Institutions that approximate the respective criteria prescribed but fall short of them in certain particulars. Students from institutions so rated should receive not more than 13 session hours, or 26 semester hours per year.

3. *Class B*.—Institutions that fall considerably short of the respective criteria prescribed. Students from institutions so rated should receive not more than 11 session hours, or 22 semester hours, per year.

4. *Class C*.—Institutions that fall very far short of the respective criteria prescribed. Students from institutions so rated should receive not more than one-half credit.

COLLEGES.

Class A Plus.

Abilene Christian College, Abilene.
Austin College, Sherman.
Baylor Female College, Belton.
Baylor University, Waco.
Daniel Baker College, Brownwood.²
Howard Payne College, Brownwood.
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.

Simmons College, Abilene.
Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Southwestern University, Georgetown.
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.
Texas Presbyterian College, Milford.
Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth.
Trinity University, Waxahachie.

¹ According to a resolution adopted by the association, no student from a junior college may receive credit for more than 30 session hours or 60 semester hours.

² Chemistry and physics only sciences approved.

(No institutions rated as Classes A, B, and C.)

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

Class A Plus.

Alexander College, Jacksonville.¹
 Burleson College, Greenville.
 Clarendon College, Clarendon.²
 College of Marshall, Marshall.
 Decatur Baptist College, Decatur.³
 Kidd-Key College and Conservatory, Sherman.⁴
 Meridian College, Meridian.⁵

Rusk Junior College, Rusk.⁵
 Texas Military College, Terrell.
 Thorp Spring Christian College, Thorp Spring.¹
 University of Dallas, Dallas.
 Wesley College, Greenville.
 Westminster College, Tehuacana.¹
 Westmoorland College, San Antonio.¹

Class A.

Incarnate Word College, San Antonio.⁶
 Midland College, Midland.¹

St. Mary's College, Dallas.³
 Wayland Baptist College, Plainview.¹

(No institutions rated as Classes B and C.)

UTAH.

No definite standards for accrediting higher educational institutions have been adopted by the University of Utah. The colleges accredited for baccalaureate work are the Utah Agricultural College (Logan) and the Brigham Young University (Provo). The institutions accredited for *junior college work*⁷ are the following:

Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City.
 Brigham Young College, Logan.
 Dixie Normal College, St. George.

Snow Normal College, Ephraim.
 Weber Normal College, Ogden.
 Westminster College, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

The University of Vermont has set forth no specific standards to be met by other institutions in order to obtain accredited standing with the university. It accepts the credentials of Middlebury College (Middlebury), giving substantially hour-for-hour credit. The work of Norwich University (Northfield) and of St. Michael's College (Winooski) is given part credit.

VIRGINIA.

The University of Virginia has no list of accredited colleges. Each case of a student coming from another college is passed upon on its merits. Usually hour-for-hour credit is given for work done at the stronger colleges in the State, in so far as the work is paralleled by the work done at the university.

¹ Chemistry only science approved.² Chemistry and physics only sciences.³ No science approved.⁴ Chemistry only science given.⁵ Chemistry and physics only sciences approved.⁷ "The Latter Day Saints High School and St. Mary's Academy of this city (Salt Lake City) will probably be recognized as junior colleges within the coming year."

WASHINGTON.

The University of Washington has prepared no list of accredited institutions. In admitting students to advanced standing the university uses as a general guide the tentative classification prepared by the Bureau of Education in 1911. The credits of students who have come from institutions concerning which the University of Washington has little or no definite information are usually submitted for evaluation to the State university or some well-recognized institution in the State in which the colleges in question are located.

The following is the practice of the university in dealing with the colleges of the State:

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma.—Full credit allowed for all work done within the last five or six years.

Gonzaga College, Spokane.—Liberal arts credits have not been evaluated because most students entering the university have gone into some of its professional schools. Students are accepted on probation.

Seattle College, Seattle.—Students accepted on probation.

Seattle Pacific College, Seattle.—Students accepted on probation.

Spokane College, Spokane.—Students accepted on probation for the past six years.

Spokane University, Spokane.—Students now accepted on probation.

Whitman College, Walla Walla.—Credits accepted hour for hour.

Whitworth College, Spokane.—University frequently unable to get complete records of students. Students accepted on probation.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia University has adopted no standards for accrediting higher institutions. Each application for advanced standing is dealt with on its merits. Work of college grade done at the six State normal schools is also accepted by the university. The university allows credit for work done at the following institutions:

Bethany College, Bethany.

Broadbudd College (junior college), Philippi.

Davis-Elkins College, Elkins.

Morris Harvey College (junior college), Barboursville.

West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

WISCONSIN.

No standards for accrediting institutions of higher education have been adopted by the University of Wisconsin. The university, however, has arrangements with the colleges and normal schools of the State by which the college of letters and science has given credit for the work of the freshman and sophomore years in standard college courses equivalent to those of the university. By arrangement with the following colleges, students of these institutions who

have satisfactorily completed the work of the sophomore year are admitted to *junior* rank in the college of letters and science:

Beloit College, Beloit.

Campion College, Prairie du Chien.

Carroll College, Waukesha.

Lawrence College, Appleton.

Marquette University, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.

Milton College, Milton.

National Teachers' Seminary,¹ Milwaukee.

Ripon College, Ripon.

St. Clara College and Academy, Sinsinawa.

WYOMING.

The University of Wyoming has no standards for accrediting higher educational institutions.

¹ Provided the candidate majors in German.

PART II.—INSTITUTIONS ACCREDITED BY STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION.

ALABAMA.

Institutions of higher learning whose graduates shall be entitled to the privilege of certification without examination shall require four years of standard high-school work (16 units) or equivalent education for admission, shall maintain a standard four-year course of collegiate work for graduation, and shall provide a department for the professional training of teachers. The department of education of every such institution shall be under the direction of a specialist in educational subjects whose academic and professional preparation has been approved by the State board of education. He may be assisted by such approved members of related departments as may be necessary to meet the required standards.

An applicant for secondary professional certification on the basis of graduation from a college must show that he has completed a minimum of 18 semester hours of professional study as a part of his regular college course, three of which must have been in observation and practice teaching extending over a period of at least 36 scholastic weeks and distributed so as to include the fundamentals of educational theory and practice.

Professional certificates are issued to graduates of the following institutions:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Alabama, University of, University.
Athens Female College, Athens.
Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham.

Howard College, Birmingham.
Judson College, Marion.
Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery.

ARIZONA.

The State Board of Education of Arizona has established no standards for the accrediting of higher educational institutions. An applicant for high-school certification is required to have completed a full English classical or scientific course in which at least four years' work is required above an approved high-school course of four years; he must have taken at least one year's work in education, covering the subjects of pedagogy, history of education, school economy, and school government.

ARKANSAS.

During the year 1920-21, at the request of the State Board of Education of Arkansas, a representative of the United States Bureau of Education made inspections of all of the higher institutions in the State for the purpose of determining the extent to which each institution met the following requirements for a standard college, as previously agreed upon by a committee of the State board of education and the presidents of the colleges of the State:

1. *Entrance requirements.*—Entrance requirements should be not less than 15 standard high-school units as defined in the by-laws of the Southern Association of Colleges.

2. *Required for graduation.*—The completion of college work amounting to not less than fifteen 60-minute class periods per week through four years of 36 weeks each.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees should be discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered all should be equal in requirements for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources should confine themselves to undergraduate work.

4. *Number of college departments.*—The college should maintain at least eight separate departments in liberal arts and sciences, with not less than one professor devoting his whole time to each department. This shall be effective after 1920-21. Seven may be allowed till that time.

5. *Training of the faculty.*—A properly qualified faculty should consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department should hold at least a master's degree from a university having a fully organized graduate school. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary paid to members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution.

7. *Number of classroom hours per teacher.*—Not more than 18 hours per week should be required of any teacher, 15 being recommended as the maximum.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a recitation or laboratory section should be limited to 30. A smaller number is desirable.

9. *Support.*—In addition to income from tuition fees, room rent, boarding halls, etc., the college should have a productive endowment of not less than \$200,000, or its equivalent in assured annual income.

10. *Library.*—The library should contain, exclusive of public documents and periodicals, at least 5,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and should have an appropriation of not less than \$500 a year for permanent additions. The library should contain 7,000 volumes two years from the present time [May 5, 1920].

11. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment should be sufficient for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences—sufficiency to be measured by the value of apparatus and equipment.

12. *Separation of college and academy.*—The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students and faculty.

13. *No subfreshman work.*—The college may not maintain or provide for any classes except those for which college credit can be given in a degree schedule.

14. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. The classification of students must be printed in the catalogue.

15. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

16. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

17. *Standing in the educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

The following colleges of the State were found to meet or approach fairly closely the required standards:

Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville.
Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia.
Hendrix College, Conway.

Little Rock College, Little Rock.
Ouachita College, Arkadelphia.

CALIFORNIA.

Accredited Colleges.

The California State Board of Education has accredited for the purpose of granting recommendations for the high school credential the following schools of education of California universities and colleges; and schools or colleges of education, or (for institutions in which neither such exists) departments of education of other universities or colleges which belong to the Association of American Universities or the Association of State Universities, and which have been approved as offering graduate academic and professional preparation equivalent in quality to that offered by the school of education of the University of California.

California:

Leland Stanford Junior University,
Stanford University.
Mills College, Mills College.
Pomona College, Claremont.
University of California, Berkeley.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Colorado: University of Colorado, Boulder.
Connecticut: Yale University, New Haven.
District of Columbia: Catholic University of America, Washington.

Illinois:

Northwestern University, Evanston.
University of Chicago, Chicago.
University of Illinois, Urbana.

Indiana: Indiana University, Bloomington.
Iowa: State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Kansas: University of Kansas, Lawrence.
Maryland: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Massachusetts:

Clark University, Worcester.
Harvard University, Cambridge.
Michigan: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Missouri: University of Missouri, Columbia.
Nebraska: University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
New Jersey: Princeton University, Princeton.

New York:

Columbia University, New York City.

Cornell University, Ithaca.

Ohio: Ohio State University, Columbus.

Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Texas: University of Texas, Austin.

Virginia: University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Washington: University of Washington, Seattle.

Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Accredited Normal Schools.

As authorized by law (sec. 1775, Political Code), the State board of education has recommended the following list of normal schools as being of equal rank with the State normal schools of California.¹ County boards of education may grant the elementary (grammar) school certificate without examination to the holder of the highest grade diploma issued by any one of these normal schools, when the same is presented accompanied by a duly certified statement from the principal of the school, that the applicant possesses the equivalent of a two-year normal-school course in addition to graduation from a four-year high-school course. Diplomas issued in years earlier than those shown opposite names of schools below will not be recognized:

Arizona:

Northern Arizona Normal School, Flagstaff (1910).

Tempe Normal School of Arizona, Tempe (1910).

Colorado: Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley (1910).

Connecticut:

State Normal School, Danbury (1910).
State Normal School, New Britain (1910).

State Normal School, New Haven (1910).

State Normal Training School, Willimantic (1910).

District of Columbia: James Ormond Wilson Normal School, Washington (1910).

Idaho:

State Normal School, Albion (1911).
State Normal School, Lewiston (1911).

Illinois:

Chicago Normal School, Chicago (1910).

Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston (1910).

Northern Illinois State Normal School, De Kalb (1910).

Southern Illinois State Normal School, Carbondale (1910).

Illinois State Normal University, Normal (1910).

University of Chicago, College of Education, Chicago (1910).

Western Illinois State Normal School, Macomb (1910).

Indiana:

Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, (1910).

Normal Training School, Indianapolis (1912).

Iowa:

Drake University, College of Education, Des Moines (1910).

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls (1910).

Kansas:

Fort Hays Kansas Normal School, Hays (1911).

Kansas State Normal School, Emporia (1910).

State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg (1918).

Kentucky: Western Kentucky State Normal School, Bowling Green (1914).

Louisiana: Louisiana State Normal School, Natchitoches (1910).

Maine:

Aroostook State Normal School, Presque Isle (1910).

Eastern State Normal School, Castine (1910).

Farmington State Normal School, Farmington (1910).

Gorham State Normal School, Gorham (1910).

Maryland:

Baltimore Training School for Teachers, Baltimore (1910).

Maryland State Normal School, Towson (1910).

¹ California normal schools: Humboldt State Normal School, Arcata; State normal schools at Chico, Fresno, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Barbara.

Massachusetts:

Boston Normal School, Boston (1910).
 Bridgewater Normal School, Bridgewater (1910).
 Framingham State Normal School, Framingham (1910).
 North Adams State Normal School, North Adams (1910).
 State Normal School, Fitchburg (1910).
 State Normal School, Hyannis (1910).
 State Normal School, Lowell (1910).
 State Normal School, Salem (1910).
 State Normal School, Westfield (1910).
 State Normal School, Worcester (1910).

Michigan:

Central State Normal School, Mount Pleasant (1910).
 Detroit Teachers College, Detroit (1910).
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti (1910).
 Northern State Normal School, Marquette (1910).
 Western State Normal College, Kalamazoo (1910).

Minnesota:

State Normal School, Duluth (1910).
 State Normal School, Mankato (1910).
 State Normal School, Moorhead (1910).
 State Normal School, St. Cloud (1910).
 Winona State Normal School, Winona (1910).

Missouri:

First District State Normal School, Kirksville (1910).
 Fifth District State Normal School, Maryville (1910).
 Fourth District State Normal School, Springfield (1910).
 Second District State Normal School, Warrensburg (1910).
 Third District State Normal School, Cape Girardeau (1910).
 University of Missouri, School of Education, Columbia (1910).

Montana: Montana State Normal School, Dillon (1910).

Nebraska:

Nebraska State Normal School, Kearney (1910).
 Nebraska State Normal School, Peru (1910).
 State Normal School, Wayne (1911).
 University of Nebraska, Department of Education, Lincoln (1910).

Nevada: University of Nevada, Normal Department, Reno (1910).

New Hampshire:

State Normal School, Keene (1913).
 State Normal School, Plymouth (1910).

New Jersey:

State Normal School, Montclair (1910).
 State Normal School, Trenton (1910).

New Mexico:

New Mexico Normal University, East Las Vegas (1910).
 New Mexico State Normal School, Silver City (1910).
 University of New Mexico Normal Department, Albuquerque (1910).

New York:

Columbia University, Teachers College, New York (1910).
 Hunter College of the City of New York, New York (1910).
 New York State College for Teachers, Albany (1910).
 State Normal School, Brockport (1910).
 State Normal School, Cortland (1910).
 State Normal School, Fredonia (1910).
 State Normal School, Geneseo (1910).
 State Normal School, New Paltz (1910).
 State Normal School, Oneonta (1910).
 State Normal School, Oswego (1910).
 State Normal School, Plattsburg (1910).
 State Normal and Training School, Potsdam (1910).
 Syracuse University, Teachers College, Syracuse (1910).
 Teachers Training School, Buffalo (1910).

North Carolina: North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro (1910).

North Dakota: University of North Dakota, Teachers College, University (1910).

Ohio:

Cleveland Normal Training School, Cleveland (1910).
 Columbus Normal School, Columbus (1910).
 Dayton Normal and Training School, Dayton (1910).
 Miami University, Teachers College, Oxford (1918).
 Ohio University, State Normal College, Athens (1910).
 Toledo Normal School, Toledo (1910).

Oklahoma:

Central State Normal School, Edmond (1910).
 East Central State Normal School, Ada (1910).
 Northeastern State Normal School, Tahlequah (1910).
 Northwestern State Normal School, Alva (1910).

Oklahoma—Continued.

Southeastern State Normal School,
Durant (1910).

Southwestern State Normal School,
Weatherford (1910).

Oregon: State Normal School, Monmouth
(1912).

Pennsylvania:

Bloomsburg State Normal School,
Bloomsburg (1910).

Central State Normal School, Lock
Haven (1910).

East Stroudsburg State Normal
School, East Stroudsburg (1910).

Edinboro State Normal School, Edin-
boro (1910).

Keystone State Normal School, Kutz-
town (1910).

Millersville State Normal School, Mil-
lersville (1910).

Philadelphia Normal School, Philadel-
phia (1910).

Pennsylvania State Normal School,
Indiana (1910).

Southwestern State Normal School,
California (1910).

State Normal School, Clarion (1910).

State Normal School, Mansfield (1910).

State Normal School, Shippensburg
(1910).

State Normal School, Slippery Rock
(1910).

West Chester State Normal School,
West Chester (1910).

Rhode Island: Rhode Island College of
Education, Providence (1910).

South Carolina: Winthrop College, Rock
Hill (1910).

South Dakota:

Northern Normal and Industrial
School, Aberdeen (1912).

Spearfish State Normal School, Spear-
fish (1914).

Tennessee: George Peabody College for
Teachers, Nashville (1910).

Utah: University of Utah, School of Edu-
cation, Salt Lake City (1910).

Washington:

State Normal School, Bellingham
(1910).

State Normal School, Cheney (1910).

State Normal School, Ellensburg
(1910).

Wisconsin:

State Normal School, Eau Claire
(1920).

State Normal School, LaCrosse (1910).

State Normal School, Milwaukee
(1910).

State Normal School, Oshkosh (1910).

State Normal School, Platteville
(1910).

State Normal School, River Falls
(1910).

State Normal School, Stevens Point
(1910).

State Normal School, Superior (1910).

State Normal School, Whitewater
(1910).

Wyoming: University of Wyoming, Nor-
mal Department, Laramie (1910).

COLORADO.

The State department of education of Colorado has adopted no standards for institutions of higher learning and has prepared no list of institutions which it approves.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Board of Education has not established standards or requirements for accrediting or classifying higher institutions.

DELAWARE.

The State department of education of Delaware grants, without examination, high school teachers' certificates to graduates of the University of Delaware, the only higher institution in the State.

FLORIDA.

The department of public instruction of Florida has not established standards for accrediting colleges. The higher institutions in the State, however, have been inspected with a view to granting certi-

ificates to the graduates of these institutions without examination. The following colleges and universities in the State have been approved for this purpose:

Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.	John B. Stetson University, De Land.
Florida, University of, Gainesville.	Rollins College, Winter Park.
	Southern College, Clearwater.

GEORGIA.

No formal requirements for accrediting or classifying higher institutions have been adopted by the Georgia department of education, but under the system of certification established by an act passed in 1911, A. B. graduates of the following institutions who have taken the teachers' training course receive the professional college certificate:

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.	Mercer University, Macon.
Brenau College, Gainesville.	Piedmont College, Demorest.
Emory University, Emory University.	Wesleyan College, Macon.
Georgia, University of, Athens.	

Graduates of the Georgia College of Agriculture with the B. S. degree, who have had the prescribed professional courses, together with the practical experience required, will be granted professional certificates as teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics.

Graduates of the Georgia School of Technology who have had the required amount of practical trade experience will be granted professional certificates as teachers of the trades they are prepared to teach.

Teacher Training Institutions.

Graduates of the following institutions in Georgia, under the system of certification in force in the State, receive the professional normal certificate:

Andrew Female College, Cuthbert.	La Grange Female College, La Grange.
Bessie Tift College, Forsyth.	Oglethorpe University, Atlanta.
Cox College, College Park.	Shorter College, Rome.
Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville.	South Georgia Normal College, Valdosta.
	State Normal School, Athens.

IDAHO.

The State Board of Education of Idaho has adopted no standards for accrediting higher institutions. The University of Idaho (Moscow) and the College of Idaho (Caldwell), the only degree-granting institutions in the State, are accredited for the certification of teachers.

ILLINOIS.

The department of public instruction of Illinois defines a standard college as follows:

An institution to be ranked as a recognized college or university shall have at least six professors giving their entire time to college or university work,

the necessary equipment to give a course of four full years of college grade in the liberal arts and sciences, and shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units of preparation in a recognized four-year high school or its equivalent. It shall require for graduation not less than 120 semester hours.

The basis for estimating college work shall be the semester hour, which is defined as one recitation or lecture not less than 50 minutes in length, or the equivalent laboratory period, each week for at least 18 weeks.

Recognition is given by the department of public instruction to the colleges of the State as follows:

A.—Recognized Colleges and Universities.

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.	Knox College, Galesburg.
Augustana College, Rock Island.	Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
Carthage College, Carthage.	Lombard College, Galesburg.
Chicago, University of, Chicago.	Loyola University, Chicago.
De Paul University, Chicago.	Monmouth College, Monmouth.
Eureka College, Eureka.	North-Western College, Naperville.
Illinois College, Jacksonville.	Northwestern University, Evansville.
Illinois, University of, Urbana.	Rockford College, Rockford.
Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.	St. Viator College, Bourbonnais.
Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.	St. Xavier's College, Chicago.
James Millikin University, Decatur.	Wheaton College, Wheaton.

B.—Colleges Recognized for One Year.

Greenville College, Greenville.	McKendree College, Lebanon.
Hedding College, Abingdon.	Shurtleff College, Alton.

Partially Recognized Colleges.

Aurora College, Aurora.	Lincoln College, Lincoln.
Blackburn College, Carlinville.	Mount Morris College, Mount Morris.

Junior Colleges.

An institution to be ranked as a junior college must have at least four teachers giving their entire time to teaching a course of two full years of college grade (the equivalent of 60 semester hours in a recognized college), and shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units of preparation in a recognized four-year high school or its equivalent.

A.—Recognized Junior Colleges.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria.	Joliet Junior College, Joliet.
Lewis Institute, Chicago.	Mallinckrodt College, Gross Point.

B.—Junior Colleges Recognized for One Year.

Concordia Teachers' College, River Forest.	Monticello Seminary, Godfrey.
Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll.	

Recognized Normal Schools.

A recognized normal school is an institution employing at least 16 teachers, each of whom devotes more than half of his time to teaching students above the four-year high-school grade, and at least six teachers who devote their entire time to the training of teachers in a practice school.

It shall require for graduation two full years of normal school work or 24 term credits.

A term credit is the work done in a subject requiring not less than four 45-minute recitation periods per week for not less than 12 weeks.

A year of practice teaching shall include the equivalent of 45 minutes per day for 180 days spent in the actual teaching of pupils in a kindergarten elementary, or high school under competent and close supervision.

Chicago Normal School, Chicago.

Eastern Illinois State Normal School,
Charleston.

Illinois State Normal University, Normal.

Northern Illinois State Normal School, De
Kalb.

Southern Illinois State Normal University,
Carbondale.

Western Illinois State Normal School, Ma-
comb.

INDIANA.

The following standards governing accredited higher institutions have been approved by the Indiana State Teachers' Training Board and are effective from September 1, 1920:

STANDARD COLLEGES.

1. *Teachers and teaching.*—(a) Number.—There shall be eight or more teachers devoting their time exclusively to college courses.

(b) Hours per week.—No teacher may be required to teach more than 20 hours per week. It is desirable that no teacher be allowed to teach more than 16 hours per week.

(c) Preparation.—The teachers shall be graduates of standard normal schools, standard colleges, or universities doing graduate work. Head professors shall have pursued such graduate work for at least one year, and a majority of them should have training equivalent to that presupposed for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

(d) Quality of teaching.—The teaching shall be of good quality and done in a manner satisfactory to the State teachers' training board.

2. *Financial resources and support.*—(a) Endowment.—Within a period of one year from September 1, 1920, there shall be a productive endowment beyond all indebtedness of not less than \$500,000.

(b) Income.—In lieu of this endowment a fixed annual income, independent of all students' fees, of not less than \$25,000 shall be provided.

In the case of tax-supported institutions or those supported by religious organizations, financial support or contributed services equivalent in value to the endowment specified may be accepted as substitution for endowment.

3. *Entrance requirements.*—Graduation from a commissioned high school or other secondary school of equal rank shall be required for entrance. Entrance credentials, properly certified by the high school principal or school superintendent, shall be presented at matriculation or immediately thereafter.

4. *Requirements for graduation.*—(a) Academic year.—The academic or collegiate year shall consist of not less than 36 weeks.

(b) Class and laboratory hour.—The class hour should be at least 50 minutes in length; two such hours of practice or demonstration in a laboratory are considered equivalent to a recitation hour.

(c) The curriculum.—The curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree shall include four full years of work beyond the entrance requirements. It should comprehend a definite plan for selection of major subjects, with such provision for minors and electives as seems best suited to the needs of the students.

(d) *Hours per week.*—The work may be organized on any hour-per-week basis not exceeding 16.

(e) *Extra studies.*—Extra subjects may be carried by students whose work is of superior quality under such rules and regulations as the faculty may adopt.

(f) *Residence work.*—No standard college may issue a certificate of graduation from any curriculum based on less than one year of residence work done therein.

5. *Equipment.*—*Laboratories.*—For teaching each of the sciences offered, there shall be adequate laboratory facilities for meeting the requirements of the State teachers' training board.

(b) *Library.*—The library shall contain at least 8,000 volumes exclusive of public documents. It must be a growing library. It must contain recent as well as earlier standard books in each of the departments of instruction. It must contain standard encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other kinds of reference works, as well as leading periodicals in each department of learning.

The educational department should have a good collection of educational and pedagogical books, as well as sets of the leading school journals and educational reports.

The library room shall not be used for recitation purposes, and the library shall be in charge of a trained librarian.

6. *Reports and records.*—The college shall make an annual statistical report to the State superintendent of public instruction and such additional reports of attendance as he may require. Student records shall be properly kept and certified promptly on request to other schools or to the State teachers' training board.

A competent registrar shall be employed to keep and certify the records of students' work.

7. *Department of education.*—There should be a well-organized department of education, offering courses in education to the extent of at least one-fifth of the total requirement for graduation. Facilities must be provided for observation of good teaching and for supervised or practice teaching.

The following institutions in the State are accredited as standard colleges:

Butler College, Indianapolis.
DePauw University, Greencastle.
Earlham College, Richmond.
Franklin College, Franklin.
Goshen College, Goshen.¹
Hanover College, Hanover.
Indiana Central University, Indianapolis.
Indiana University, Bloomington.

Manchester College, North Manchester.
Oakland City College, Oakland City.
Purdue University, La Fayette.
St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, St. Mary-of-the-Woods.¹
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville.¹

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

A junior college may be recognized as standard if it maintains only the first two years of the course in liberal arts and sciences, and if the number of teachers, size of library, and amount of endowment or supporting income are found to be respectively three-fifths of that prescribed for the standard college.

In all other respects the standard junior college should fully meet the requirements of the standard college.

The standard junior college may attain an accredited normal department of not to exceed two years' work.

No institutions in the State have as yet been formally recognized as junior colleges.

¹ Accredited for a period of four years from Sept. 1, 1920.

STANDARD NORMAL SCHOOLS.

1. *Teaching staff.*—(a) Number.—There shall be seven or more teachers devoting their time exclusively to the work of the normal courses.

(b) Qualifications and teaching.—The teachers shall be graduates of standard normal schools, standard colleges, or universities doing graduate work. They must have had successful experience in public-school work. They must be able to teach in a manner satisfactory to the State teachers' training board. Heads of departments should have pursued graduate work for at least one year. Any departure from this rule shall be allowed only with the approval of the training board.

(c) Hours per week.—It is the sense of the State teachers' training board that for effective teaching an instructor shall not be occupied with classes more than 20 periods per week and 16 periods is preferable. In the accrediting of normal schools it will be guided by this conviction.

2. *Annual income.*—The total annual income shall not be less than \$15,000.

3. *Entrance requirements.*—(a) No student shall be admitted to the work of class A or B, unless he is a graduate of a certified or commissioned high school or holds a certificate of equivalency from the State board of education.

(b) No student shall be admitted to the two, three, or four year curriculum unless he is a graduate of a commissioned high school or holds a certificate of equivalency from the State board of education: *Provided*, That teachers of long service and exceptional merit may be admitted under such rules and regulations as the State teachers' training board may see fit to adopt.

(c) Entrance credentials, properly certified by the high school principal or school superintendent, must be presented at admission or immediately thereafter.

4. *Graduation requirements.*—(a) Length of year.—The year shall consist of three terms of at least 12 weeks each. A summer session for teachers of not less than 6 weeks is recommended, and a summer session of 12 weeks is desirable.

(b) Class and laboratory period.—The length of the class period shall be at least 50 minutes, the laboratory period being twice the length of the class period.

(c) Curriculum.—No curriculum leading to graduation and a provisional certificate shall be less than two years in length. But certificates of training showing completion of shorter courses may be issued on the authority of the State teachers' training board.

(d) Residence work.—No institution may issue a certificate of graduation from a two-year, three-year, or four-year course on less than one full year of residence work completed in said institution.

(e) Basis of work.—An institution may plan its work on not to exceed a 16-hour-per-week basis in prepared subjects.

(f) Drills or "unprepared" subjects.—Work in vocal music, freehand drawing, penmanship, conferences, or physical education that requires no time of the students other than the recitation period is considered a drill or "unprepared" subject. Such work may be taken in addition to the regular requirement, but shall not be counted as one of the subjects required for the class A or class B certificate.

(g) Observation and practice school.—Adequate practice school facilities shall be provided for observation of expert teaching and for supervised teaching in all grades of public school work for which teachers' courses are offered and certificates are granted.

5. *Equipment.*—(a) *Laboratories.*—For teaching each of the sciences offered, there must be adequate laboratory facilities for meeting the requirements of the State teachers' training board.

(b) *Library.*—The library must contain at least 3,500 volumes exclusive of public documents. This library should be particularly rich in standard books on educational subjects, educational reports of States, cities, and committees and sets of important educational journals. It should be a growing library. The reading table should be supplied with current numbers of the leading educational journals.

The library may not be used for recitation or classroom purposes, and it shall be in charge of a trained librarian.

6. *Size of classes.*—Except in certain drill subjects, or in conferences, not to exceed 45 students may be enrolled in any one class, and not more than 30 students is preferable.

In accrediting normal schools the training board will be guided by this suggestion.

7. *Reports and records.*—The normal school shall make an annual report to the State superintendent of public instruction and such additional reports of attendance as he may require. Students' records shall be properly kept and certified promptly on request to other schools or to the State teachers' training board.

A competent registrar shall be employed to keep and certify the records of students' work.

NORMAL DEPARTMENTS, CITY NORMALS, AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.¹

A college or normal school which does not meet all requirements of a standard college or a standard normal school may establish a normal department, which may be accredited under the following conditions:

1. *General requirements.*—Requirements of standard normal schools relating to admission of students, standards of work, library and laboratory, length of school year, size of classes, class periods, observation and practice school, and records and reports, shall apply without modification.

2. *Teachers and training.*—The school or normal department shall be in charge of a competent dean or director, who shall be held responsible by the training board for the organization and management of the work therein.

The teachers in special schools, city normals, and normal departments must meet the same general requirements as teachers in standard normal schools.

The same number of teachers shall be employed in the entire school as in a standard normal school, if the school or department is to be accredited for class C. A sufficient number of teachers to do the work well must be engaged if the school is to be accredited for classes A and B.

3. *Supporting income.*—A sufficient annual income shall be provided for maintaining the school or department in a manner satisfactory to the State teacher's training board.

The amount of such income to be required will be determined by the nature and extent of the work done by the school.

STANDARD NORMAL SCHOOLS.¹

Central Normal College, Danville.
Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.

Indiana State Normal School, Eastern Division, Muncie.
Tri-State College, Angola.

¹ Special schools, including schools of music, art, and physical training, referred to in the regulations quoted above, are omitted as being outside the scope of this bulletin.

NORMAL DEPARTMENTS.

Academy of Immaculate Conception, Ferdinand. ¹	Indiana Central University, Indianapolis. ²
Convent of Sisters of St. Francis, Oldenburg. ²	Taylor University, Upland. ²
Evansville College, Evansville. ²	Teachers College of Indianapolis, Indianapolis. ¹
Huntington College, Huntington. ²	Union Christian College, Merom. ³
	Vincennes University, Vincennes. ¹

CITY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Fort Wayne City Normal School, Fort Wayne.	Indianapolis City Normal School, Indianapolis.
--	--

IOWA.

Standards for accrediting higher institutions adopted by the intercollegiate standing committee.

The intercollegiate standing committee was organized under the authority of the Iowa State Board of Education, which has control of the three State higher institutions—the State University of Iowa, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Iowa State Teachers College. Representatives from these institutions compose the membership of the committee.

I. *Faculty and teaching schedule.*—1. The minimum scholastic preparation for teachers of academic subjects should be the completion of a standard four-year collegiate curriculum and graduate work equivalent to that required for a master's degree in a standard graduate school. A more extended preparation than that indicated by a master's degree is desirable.

2. Teachers of other than academic subjects should possess a bachelor's degree earned in a four-year standard institution with additional training and marked efficiency in the subjects taught.

3. The above standards are not to be retroactive, but present teachers who do not meet these standards should show marked efficiency.

4. The amount of work carried by each teacher will, of course, vary in the different departments. The amount of preparation required, the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students in each class, must be taken into account. No teacher should have an excessive schedule of work. The usual teaching schedule should not exceed 12 to 18 hours per week. The number of students in any recitation or "quiz" section should not exceed 30. Laboratory sections should not usually exceed 15 students to each laboratory instructor or assistant.

II. *Admission and student schedules.*—1. Not less than 15 units of standard secondary credit shall be required for unconditional entrance. Students with 14 units of secondary credit may have conditional entrance but should be scheduled at once, as a part of the regular schedule but not in addition thereto, for subjects used to remove the entrance conditions.

2. The regular schedule for a semester's work shall not exceed one-eighth of the credit required for graduation from a four-year collegiate curriculum. One extra hour per week may be permitted for adjustment of schedule.

¹Accredited for classes A, B, and C.

²Accredited for classes A and B.

³Accredited for class A.

3. Excess schedules should not be permitted during the freshman year, and after that such schedules should be permitted only for superior scholarship ability. Twenty hours per week should be the maximum for the very strongest students.

III. *Transfer of credits.*—1. In accepting credits from other institutions each semester's work on a regular schedule should be credited with not more than one semester's work on a regular schedule at the institution accepting the credits. Credit may be allowed in excess of a regular schedule only when a schedule heavier than normal has been permitted because of superior scholarship.

2. No more than 10 semester hours of credit should be allowed for credits earned by correspondence, by projected registration, or by study for examinations for college credit in any one calendar year.

3. Only 10 (or 5) weeks' credit should be allowed for a 10 (or 5) weeks' session whether the classes meet five or six times per week.

4. The original credentials for entrance or advanced classification should be kept by the institution accepting these credits.

5. Credits from two-year normal curriculum. In the case of a two-year normal curriculum requiring 15 units of standard secondary work for admission, college credit shall not be granted for the work as a whole, but credit shall be granted for work in the specific college subjects, if the State university of the State in which the normal work was pursued accepts work on that curriculum for collegiate credit.

* * * * *

IV. *Buildings, laboratory equipment, and library.*—1. The location and construction of buildings, the heating, lighting, and ventilation of rooms; the nature of laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, and apparatus; and the methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

2. Ample library and laboratory equipment shall be provided for all courses offered or announced.

Additional regulation as to junior colleges.—The committee does not recommend for accrediting institutions of higher learning, including junior colleges, in which students who have not completed 14 units of secondary work are permitted to recite in college classes.

The following institutions in the State are at present (January 1, 1922), accredited by the committee:

Fully Accredited Colleges and Universities.

Buena Vista College, Storm Lake.	Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.
Central College, Pella.	Luther College, Decorah.
Coe College, Cedar Rapids.	Morningside College, Sioux City.
Cornell College, Mount Vernon.	Mount St. Joseph College, Dubuque.
Columbia College, Dubuque.	Parsons College, Fairfield.
Des Moines University, Des Moines.	Penn College, Oskaloosa.
Drake University, Des Moines.	Simpson College, Indianola.
Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls.	State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Grinnell College, Grinnell.	Upper Iowa University, Fayette.
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts, Ames.	Western Union College, LeMars.
	University of Dubuque, Dubuque.

College primarily for the training of teachers: Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Accredited Junior Colleges.

Burlington Junior College, Burlington. (Accredited for one year of college work.)
Graceland College, Lamoni. (Accredited for two years of college work.)
Mason City Junior College, Mason City. (Accredited for two years of college work.)
St. Ambrose College, Davenport. (Accredited for two years of college work.)

KANSAS.

Following are the standards for accrediting the higher institutions of the State by the Kansas State Board of Education:

1. *Admission.*—The requirement for admission shall be 15 high-school units, selected from those listed and defined by the State board of education.

2. *Graduation.*—The requirement for graduation shall be the completion of a four-year course of at least 120 semester hours of 60 minutes, to include at least one year in actual residence, and the other work to be done in a college conforming in effect to the requirements herein stated.

3. *Instruction.*—The institution must have at least seven professors. These professors shall give their entire time to work of college grade, and no professor should offer work in more than two departments of study. If in any of the colleges the instructors divide their time between collegiate and preparatory work, the total amount of collegiate work offered in any semester must not be less than 105 semester hours.

4. *The training of the faculty.*—A faculty properly qualified shall consist of graduates of standard colleges who have pursued graduate work equivalent at least to that required for a master's degree. An exception as to graduate work may be made in the case of an instructor of successful experience and proved efficiency.

5. *Hours of instruction.*—The number of class hours for instructors and students shall not exceed 20 a week.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary of the full professors, exclusive of the salary of the president, shall be at least \$1,000.

7. *Endowment.*—The means of support shall be defined as requiring a permanent productive endowment of not less than \$200,000 or an annual income of not less than \$10,000, exclusive of tuition.

8. *Laboratory equipment.*—The laboratory equipment shall be worth not less than \$5,000 and shall be so distributed as to establish at least an efficient chemical, physical, and biological laboratory.

9. *Library.*—The library, exclusive of general reference books and public documents, shall contain at least 3,000 volumes. These volumes shall be of present value, selected with reference to the departments in which instruction is offered.

10. *Biblical literature and history.*—A maximum of 12 hours in Biblical literature and history may be allowed in the transcripts of graduates of colleges who are candidates for a State certificate.

11. *Number of hours for State certificates.*—The number of semester hours required of candidates for State certificates shall be 120. In this number shall be included the professional work and at least 20 hours of work in the subject that the candidate proposes to teach, together with at least 10 hours in a related subject.

12. *Professional work.*—The minimum in education shall be 18 hours in courses approved by the State department of education.

Colleges.

Baker University, Baldwin City.
 Bethany College, Lindsborg.
 Bethel College, Newton.
 Cooper College, Sterling.
 Emporia, College of, Emporia.
 Fairmount College, Wichita.
 Friends University, Wichita.
 Kansas City University, Kansas City.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
 Kansas, University of, Lawrence.
 Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina.
 McPherson College, McPherson.
 Ottawa University, Ottawa.
 Southwestern College, Winfield.
 Washburn College, Topeka.

Junior Colleges.—Two-Year Course.

Campbell Junior College, Holton.
 Central Academy and College, McPherson.

Garden City Junior College, Garden City.
 Maryville Junior College, Maryville.

Normal Schools.

The State normal schools have authority to issue certificates to persons who complete the required courses of study, and hence these schools do not require formal recognition by the State board of education; but the State board accepts credits obtained in the normal schools to apply on the requirements for State certificates and their renewals.

Fort Hays Kansas State Normal School,
 Hays.

Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.
 State Manual Training School, Pittsburg.

KENTUCKY.

Seven colleges in Kentucky are organized into an Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities. Graduates of these colleges, having completed a definite amount of work in the department of education, may be given a special high-school certificate by the State board of education in its discretion.

The conditions of membership in the association are:

1. There shall be at least eight departments in the liberal arts and sciences, each having at least one full-time teacher of professorial rank.
2. There shall be required for the baccalaureate degree the completion of at least 120 hours (semester) exclusive of physical exercise.
3. There shall be required for admission to the freshman class not less than 15 units approval by the accredited schools committee of this association.
4. There shall be, in addition to income derived from tuition, the income from a productive endowment of not less than \$300,000, or if tax-supported, an annual income of not less than \$50,000.
5. There shall be accessible to the students a library adequate to the needs of the various departments, properly catalogued and supported by an annual adequate appropriation for permanent additions.
6. There shall be enough scientific equipment to provide for at least two full years of laboratory instruction in each of the fundamental sciences (biology, chemistry, and physics), which facilities are maintained by adequate annual appropriation.
7. A properly qualified faculty should consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges and the head of each department should hold a doctor's degree, or have an equivalent training and educational experience. In all cases the teacher's success is to be determined first by the efficiency of his teaching, and second by his research work.

8. The average salary paid to members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is therefore recommended that the salaries of full professors be not less than \$2,500 for the year 1921-22, and that by 1923-24, they should be not less than \$3,000 per year.

9. The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees should be discouraged. Small institutions should confine their degrees to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degrees are offered, the requirements should represent an equivalent of preparation.

10. Sixteen hours of teaching per week should be the maximum for teachers. Two hours of laboratory work should be counted as one of recitation.

11. The number of students in a recitation or laboratory section should be limited to 30. A smaller number is desirable.

12. The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, and buildings.

13. At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to the baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. The classification of students should be printed in the catalogue.

14. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of the teaching, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

15. The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

16. When an institution has an addition to the college of liberal arts, professional or technical departments, the college of liberal arts shall not be acceptable for the approved list unless the professional or technical departments are acceptable and of approved grade.

Members of the Association.

Berea College, Berea.
Centre College, Danville.
Georgetown College, Georgetown.
Kentucky, University of, Lexington.

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.
Louisville, University of, Louisville.
Transylvania College, Lexington.

LOUISIANA.

The department of education of Louisiana has adopted no formal standards for accrediting higher institutions. Loosely, standard colleges of the State are defined as those institutions which offer four years' work of college grade in advance of high-school work, 16 high-school units being required for entrance. Diplomas from the following institutions are recognized by the department of education as meeting this definition:

Colleges.

Centenary College, Shreveport.
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College
(affiliated with Tulane University), New Orleans.
Jefferson College, Convent.
Louisiana College, Pineville.
Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.

Loyola University, New Orleans.
St. Charles College, Grand Coteau.
St. Mary's Dominican College and Academy, New Orleans.
Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Negro Institutions.

New Orleans University, New Orleans.
Southern University, Scotland.

Straight University, New Orleans.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

The department of education of Louisiana defines teacher-training institutions as those which are required to offer two years' work of college grade in advance of high-school work, with a minimum of 90 weeks in education. The department lists the following institutions as meeting this definition:

Louisiana Industrial Institute, Ruston.
Louisiana State Normal School, Natchitoches.
Mansfield College, Mansfield.
New Orleans Normal School, New Orleans.
Sacred Heart College and Academy, Grand Coteau.

St. Vincent's Academy, Shreveport.
Silliman Institute, Clinton.
Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, Lafayette.

Negro Institutions.

New Orleans University, New Orleans.
Southern University, Scotland.

Straight University, New Orleans.

MAINE.

"The State department of education of Maine has no authority to accredit or classify institutions of higher education."

MARYLAND.

The following are the standards adopted by the Maryland State Board of Education for the approval of collegiate institutions in the State:

Colleges.

An institution to be ranked as a college of liberal arts must have at least eight professors giving their entire time to instruction therein; must require for admission not less than four years of academic or high-school preparation, or its equivalent; must conduct a curriculum of four full years of approved grade in liberal arts and sciences.

It is recommended that in interpreting this definition the following standards should be employed, with due regard to the fact that an institution falling below the desired standard in certain particulars may more than make good this lack by excellence in others:

1. A college year should include for each student not less than 34 weeks of actual work, or not less than 15 full periods per week of academic work, or the equivalent.

2. Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes should have had not less than one year of graduate study and a majority of them should have had training equivalent to that presupposed by the degree of doctor of philosophy; in all cases, efficiency in teaching as well as the amount of research should be taken into account.

3. A preponderance of the teachers who have independent charge of classes should be of professorial rank.

4. The number of periods per week of teaching, for each instructor, should not exceed 16.

5. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration.

6. The curriculum should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

7. There should be library and laboratory facilities adequate to the work which the institution announces, and these should be kept up to their full efficiency by means of adequate annual expenditures.

8. There should be a minimum productive endowment, beyond all indebtedness, of at least \$500,000. In the case of tax-supported institutions or those maintained by religious or other organizations, financial support or contributed services equivalent in value to the endowment specified are substitutes.¹

9. Salaries paid the members of the teaching staff should be adequate. The minimum will depend upon the local cost of living, as well as upon other factors.

10. In administering entrance requirements, exceptions should be few and made only for reasons of great weight.

11. The records of the graduates of the college in graduate and professional schools should be satisfactory.

The State board has approved the following institutions:

Goucher College, Baltimore.

Hood College, Frederick.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Maryland, University of, College Park.

Morgan College (colored), Baltimore.

Mount St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg.

Mount St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

Mount Vernon College, Baltimore.²

Notre Dame College, Baltimore.

St. John's College, Annapolis.

Washington College, Chestertown.

Western Maryland College, Westminster.

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

An institution to be ranked as a junior college of liberal arts must have at least four professors giving their entire time to instruction therein; must require for admission not less than four years of academic or high-school preparation, or its equivalent; must conduct a curriculum of two full years of approved grade in liberal arts and sciences.

It is recommended that in interpreting this definition the following standards should be employed, with due regard to the fact that an institution falling below the desired standard in certain particulars may more than make good this lack by excellence in others:

1. A college year should include for each student not less than 34 weeks of actual work, of not less than 15 full periods per week of academic work or the equivalent.

2. Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes should have had not less than one year of graduate study; in all cases efficiency in teaching as well as the amount of research should be taken into account.

3. A preponderance of the teachers who have independent charge of classes should be of professorial rank.

4. The number of periods per week of teaching, for each instructor, should not exceed 16.

¹ For the present, the application of this principle will not be strictly made in the case of institutions which otherwise fulfill the requirements, but such institutions will be expected to increase the amount of their productive endowment to the sum indicated at the earliest possible date.

² Junior college.

5. The curriculum should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

6. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration.

7. There should be library and laboratory facilities adequate to the work which the institution announces, and these should be kept up to their full efficiency by means of adequate annual expenditures.

8. There should be a minimum productive endowment, beyond all indebtedness, of at least \$10,000. In the case of tax-supported institutions or those maintained by religious or other organizations, financial support or contributed services equivalent in value to endowment specified are substitutes.¹

9. Salaries paid the members of the teaching staff should be adequate. The minimum will depend upon the local cost of living as well as upon other factors.

10. In administering entrance requirements, exceptions should be few and made only for reasons of great weight.

11. The records of the graduates of the college in other colleges and in graduate and professional schools should be satisfactory.

Only one institution in the State has so far been rated as a junior college, Mount Vernon College, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

There is in Massachusetts no system of accrediting collegiate institutions. Graduates from the colleges of the State granting the bachelor's degree and from other institutions of equal standing outside the State may receive a certificate to teach in the State-aided high schools.

MICHIGAN.

The department of public instruction of Michigan has adopted no formal requirements for accrediting colleges and universities.

MINNESOTA.

The department of education of Minnesota does not establish standards for accrediting colleges and universities. For certification purposes it relies upon the recognition accorded the higher institutions of the State by the University of Minnesota. Certificates to teach in the high schools of the State are granted to the following institutions:

Carleton College, Northfield.
College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
College of St. Teresa, Winona.
College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.
Concordia College, Moorhead.

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.
Hamline University, St. Paul.
Macalester College, St. Paul.
Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis.
St. Olaf College, Northfield.

¹ For the present the application of this principle will not be strictly made in the case of institutions which otherwise fulfill the requirements, but such institutions will be expected to increase the amount of their productive endowment to the sum indicated at the earliest possible date.

MISSISSIPPI.

The institutions of higher learning in Mississippi have been classified in the following groups¹ by the department of education of the State:

Group 1.—Recognized Normal Schools.

Mississippi State College for Women (normal department), Columbus.		State Normal School, Hattiesburg.
--	--	-----------------------------------

Group 2.—Recognized Colleges and Universities.

Millsaps College, Jackson.		Mississippi College, Clinton.
Mississippi University of, University.		Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.
Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College.		

Group 3.—Colleges Recognized for Three Years.

Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain.		Whitworth College, Brookhaven.
Grenada College, Grenada.		Woman's College, Hattiesburg.

Group 4.—Colleges Recognized for Two Years.

All Saints College, Vicksburg.		Hillman College, Clinton.
Belhaven College, Jackson.		Meridian College, Meridian.
Clark Memorial College, Newton.		Mississippi Synodical College, Holly Springs.

Group 5.—Negro Colleges Recognized for One Year.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn.		Rust College, Holly Springs.
Jackson College, Jackson.		Tougaloo College, Tougaloo.
		Utica Industrial Institute, Utica.

MISSOURI.

The State department of education of Missouri has no standards for accrediting higher institutions.

MONTANA.

The department of public instruction of Montana has established no standards for the recognition of higher institutions.

NEBRASKA.

The laws of Nebraska provide as follows:

When any college or university * * * in this State shall have a course of study equal in extent and similar in subjects to the higher course in the State normal schools, and shall have full and ample equipment and a faculty of instructors fully competent to give and are actually giving satisfactory instruction in the branches contained in said course and equivalent to that given in the State normal schools, the graduates of such course shall be granted by the board of trustees of the proper institution a first-grade State certificate of the same tenor and effect as the certificate to teach issued to the graduates from the higher course of the State normal schools.

¹ The classification was made several years ago and its basis is not clearly defined.

To be entitled to this privilege institutions must meet the following requirements:

Such institutions shall be incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska.

The incorporation shall have at least \$50,000 invested or available for the use of the school.

The incorporation shall employ not fewer than five teachers who shall put in full time in giving instruction in the branches of study required to be taught by the provisions of the two next preceding sections.¹

The State superintendent of public instruction shall satisfy himself by personal inspection or by the personal inspection of the State board of examiners for life certificates that any institution desiring recognition under said sections has fully complied with the requirements set forth herein and in the two next preceding sections.¹

The entrance requirements to the elementary and higher courses and the time required for the completion of said courses shall be the same as in the State normal schools.

Each year the State superintendent of public instruction shall satisfy himself by personal inspection of the State board of examiners for life certificates that the requirements have been met before any certificate can be granted by such institution.

Universities and colleges conferring degrees and issuing teachers' certificates:

Cotner College, Bethany.
Creighton University, Omaha.
Doane College, Crete.
Duchesne College and Convent of Sacred Heart, Omaha.
Grand Island College, Grand Island.
Hastings College, Hastings.
Midland College, Fremont.
Nebraska Central College, Central City.
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln.

Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place.
Omaha, University of, Omaha.
State Normal School, Chadron.²
State Normal School, Kearney.²
State Normal School, Peru.²
State Normal School, Wayne.²
Union College, College View.
York College, York.

Institutions approved on the basis of the two-year State normal course for the issuance of teachers' certificates:

Dana College, Blair.
Immaculate Conception Normal School, Hastings.
Luther College, Wahoo.

Lutheran Seminary, Seward.
St. Francis Academy, Columbus.
St. Ursula's Academy, York.

NEVADA.

All State universities and all universities and colleges having courses of study based upon a four-year high-school course and equivalent to liberal arts and science courses at the University of Nevada, and 16 semester hours in education, are approved by the department of education of Nevada. To the graduates of institutions fulfilling these requirements State high-school certificates are issued, provided such graduates are citizens of the United States.

¹ The section quoted at the beginning of this statement and another similar in its provisions.

² Teachers college.

NEW JERSEY.

The State Board of Education of New Jersey has adopted no formal requirements for approving higher institutions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Board of Education of New Hampshire has not established standards for accrediting schools for higher education within the State. It approves, however, for certification purposes graduates of the following institutions:

Dartmouth College, Hanover.

Keene Normal School, Keene.

New Hampshire College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts, Durham.

Plymouth Normal School, Plymouth.

St. Anselm's College, Manchester.

NEW MEXICO.

The Department of Education of New Mexico has established no standards for accrediting higher educational institutions and has prepared no list of institutions which it approves for the certification of high-school teachers. To graduates of the University of New Mexico (Albuquerque), the New Mexico State Normal University (East Las Vegas), the New Mexico State Normal School (Silver City), and any other standard institution completing the courses leading to the A. B. degree, it grants the high school professional certificate, on condition that such courses shall include not less than 20 semester hours of education and a major subject which shall cover at least 30 hours.

NEW YORK.

At the time of the publication of this bulletin the regents of the University of the State of New York were engaged in the preparation of a list of accredited colleges, and it was therefore impossible to secure a list from that State. In judging the eligibility for inclusion in the accredited list the regents make use of the definition and standards now employed by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. (See pages 78 and 79.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

In cooperation with the department of public instruction of North Carolina a committee from the Association of North Carolina Colleges, on March 10, 1922, adopted the following principles for accrediting colleges, for which the principles and standards for accrediting colleges proposed by the committee appointed by the American

Council on Education¹ for adoption by the principal accrediting agencies formed the basis:

The term "college" as used below is understood to designate all institutions of higher education which grant nonprofessional bachelor's degrees. The committee recommends that the following principles and standards be observed in accrediting colleges:

1. The requirement for admission should be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary-school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. A college should demand for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester² hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

3. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. For a college of approximately 100 students in a single curriculum the faculty should consist of at least eight heads of departments devoting full time to college work. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of further heads of departments.

The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school, or a corresponding professional or technical training. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for a doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank bears to the total number of the teaching staff.³

Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

4. The minimum annual operating income for an accredited college should be \$50,000, of which not less than \$25,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably from permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in endowment. The financial status of each college should be judged in relation to its educational program.⁴

5. The material equipment and upkeep of a college, its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, should also be judged by their efficiency in relation to its educational program.

A college should have a live, well distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.⁵

¹ See pages 101-103.

² Two semesters should constitute a college year of not less than 34 weeks, exclusive of holidays. The recitation hour should be 60 minutes gross, or not less than 50 minutes of actual teaching.

³ One year of training above the bachelor's degree will be accepted until 1923. An instructor having entire charge of a course should show one year of training in his particular field above the bachelor's degree.

⁴ Until 1924, \$40,000 income and \$15,000 from stable sources will be accepted.

⁵ Until 1924 6,000 volumes will be accepted.

6. A college should not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained under the college charter, it should be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, and buildings.¹

7. In determining the standing of a college emphasis should be placed upon the character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution, and its success in stimulating and preparing students to do satisfactory work in recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions.

8. No college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

Under these principles, the following institutions in North Carolina are rated as colleges:

North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.
Davidson College, Davidson.
Elon College, Elon College.
Greensboro College for Women, Greensboro.
Guilford College, Guilford College.

Lenoir College, Hickory.
Meredith College, Raleigh.
North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill.
Salem Academy and College, Winston-Salem.
Trinity College, Durham.
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The regulations concerning the certification of teachers by the State board of education provide:

The bachelor's diploma from institutions of recognized standing within or without the State will be accepted in lieu of examination as a basis for issuing a first-grade professional certificate for a period of two years, after its presentation to the board, provided that the diploma implies at least two year courses, or 16 semester hours of professional preparation for teaching.

The diploma or certificate from institutions whose curriculum is the equivalent of the four-year or five-year curriculum of the State normal schools will be accredited as a second-grade professional certificate for two years, provided that the diploma or certificate implies at least two year courses, or 16 semester hours of professional preparation for teaching.

First-grade professional certificates have been issued to persons holding diplomas from higher institutions as shown below:

California: University of California, Berkeley.

Colorado: Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

District of Columbia: Trinity College, Washington.

Illinois:

Carthage College, Carthage.

Eureka College, Eureka.

Greenville College, Greenville.

Hedding College, Abingdon.

Illinois College, Jacksonville.

Knox College, Galesburg.

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.

Monmouth College, Monmouth.

Northwestern University, Evanston.

University of Chicago, Chicago.

University of Illinois, Urbana.

Indiana: Indiana University, Bloomington.

Iowa:

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon.

Grinnell College, Grinnell.

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Luther College, Decorah.

Morningside College, Sioux City.

Parsons College, Fairfield.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Upper Iowa University, Fayette.

Kansas:

Baker University, Baldwin City.

Bethany College, Lindsborg.

Kentucky: University of Kentucky, Lexington.

² Omit the phrase "and buildings" until 1924.

Massachusetts :

Clark College, Worcester.
Radeliffe College, Cambridge.

Michigan : University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota :

Albert Lea College, Albert Lea.
Carleton College, Northfield.
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.
Hamline University, St. Paul.
Macalester College, St. Paul.
St. Olaf College, Northfield.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

New York : Syracuse University, Syracuse.

North Dakota :

Fargo College, Fargo.
North Dakota Agricultural College,
Agricultural College.
University of North Dakota, University.

Ohio :

Cedarville College, Cedarville.
Municipal University of Akron, Akron.

Ohio—Continued.

Muskingum College, New Concord.
Oberlin College, Oberlin.
Ohio Northern University, Ada.
Ohio State University, Columbus.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.

Oklahoma : Kingfisher College, Kingfisher.
Oregon : University of Oregon, Eugene.

Pennsylvania :

Dickinson College, Carlisle.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.
Grove City College, Grove City.

South Dakota :

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Tennessee : Maryville College, Maryville.

Wisconsin :

Ripon College, Ripon.
University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Second-grade professional certificates have been issued to persons holding diplomas from higher institutions as shown below :

Colorado : State Teachers College of Colorado, Greeley.

Illinois :

Chicago Teachers' College, Chicago.
Northern Illinois State Normal School,
De Kalb.
Northwestern University, Evanston.
Western Illinois State Normal School,
Macomb.

Indiana :

Central Normal College, Danville.
Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.
Valparaiso University, Valparaiso.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa :

Drake University, Des Moines.
Grinnell College, Grinnell.
Highland Park College, Des Moines.
Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.
Upper Iowa University, Fayette.

Kansas :

Emporia State Normal School, Emporia.
McPherson College, McPherson.

Michigan :

Central State Normal School, Mount Pleasant.
Kindergarten Training School, Grand Rapids.
Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.
Northern State Normal School, Marquette.

Minnesota :

Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis.
Duluth State Normal School.
Mankato State Normal School.
Moorhead State Normal School.

Minnesota—Continued.

Red Wing Seminary, Red Wing.
St. Cloud State Normal School.
Stanley Hall, Minneapolis.
Winona State Normal School.

Missouri :

Cape Girardeau State Normal School.
Maryville State Normal School.
Warrensburg State Normal School.

Nebraska : Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place.

New York :

Brockport State Normal and Training School.
Potsdam State Normal and Training School.

North Dakota :

Dickinson State Normal School.
Maryville State Normal School.
Minot State Normal School.
North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College.
North Dakota State Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale.
State School of Science, Wahpeton.
Teachers' College, University of North Dakota, University.
Valley City State Normal School.

Oregon : Monmouth State Normal School.

Pennsylvania : Bloomsburg State Normal School.

South Dakota :

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
Madison State Normal School.
Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.
Redfield College, Redfield.
Springfield State Normal School.
University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Washington:

Bellingham State Normal School.
 Ellensburg State Normal School.

Wisconsin:

Catholic Normal School, St. Francis.
 La Crosse State Normal School.
 Milwaukee State Normal School.

Wisconsin—Continued.

Oshkosh State Normal School.
 River Falls State Normal School.
 Stevens Point State Normal School.
 Superior State Normal School.
 Whitewater State Normal School.

OHIO.

To be approved as a standard college for high-school certification by the department of public instruction of Ohio, an institution must require for admission 15 (preferably 16) high-school units; 24 semester hours of professional training, including three semester hours of practice teaching and observation, three each of psychology and history of education, and two each of special methods, educational psychology, and school administration and management, the additional hours to be in sociology, measurements, principles of education, and such parts of economics and ethics as have a bearing on the teaching profession. An 13-hour major and a 10-hour minor, the given hours to be beyond certain high-school prerequisites, are also required.

In addition to the above requirements, the institution must have an adequate corps of competent instructors, and the buildings, equipment, and libraries must be such as will enable a student to do creditable work.

The following colleges and universities are approved by the department:

Antioch College, Yellow Springs.
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
 Bluffton College, Bluffton.
 Bowling Green State Normal College, Bowling Green.
 Capital University, Columbus.
 Cedarville College, Cedarville.
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati.
 Dayton, University of, Dayton.
 Defiance College, Defiance.
 Denison University, Granville.
 Findlay College, Findlay.
 Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
 Hiram College, Hiram.
 Kent State Normal College, Kent.
 Lake Erie College, Painesville.
 Marietta College, Marietta.
 Miami University and State Normal College, Oxford.
 Mount St. Joseph College, Cincinnati.

Mount Union College, Alliance.
 Municipal University of Akron, Akron.
 Muskingum College, New Concord.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Ohio University and State Normal College, Athens.
 Ohio Northern University, Ada.
 Ohio State University, Columbus.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Otterbein College, Westerville.
 Oxford College for Women, Oxford.
 St. John's University, Toledo.
 St. Xavier College, Cincinnati.
 Toledo University, Toledo.
 Western College for Women, Oxford.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
 Wilberforce University, Wilberforce.
 Wilmington College, Wilmington.
 Wittenberg College, Springfield.
 Wooster, College of, Wooster.

TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

To be approved by the department of public instruction for the preparation of elementary teachers, institutions must require for entrance 15 units (preferably 16 units) of high-school work; for graduation a two-year normal course requiring at least 60 (prefer-

ably about 65) semester hours, the work to be such as is well adapted to the preparation of the elementary teacher.

The following institutions are approved for the training of elementary-school teachers:

Ashland College, Ashland.
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
Bluffton College, Bluffton.
Bowling Green State Normal College,
Bowling Green.
Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati.
Cleveland School of Education, Cleveland.
Columbus Normal School, Columbus.
Dayton Normal School, Dayton.
Defiance College, Defiance.
Findlay College, Findlay.
Franklin College, New Athens.
Kent State Normal College, Kent.
Miami University Teachers' College, Oxford.

Muskingum College, New Concord.
Ohio University State Normal College,
Athens.
Ohio Northern University, Ada.
Perkins Normal School, Akron.
Precious Blood, Normal School of the,
Maria Stein.
Rio Grande College, Rio Grande.
St. Aloysius Academy, New Lexington.
Toledo Normal School, Toledo.
Toledo, University of, Toledo.
Wilberforce University, Normal and Industrial Department, Wilberforce.
Wilmington College, Wilmington.
Wittenberg College, Springfield.

OKLAHOMA.

Requirements for standard higher institutions adopted by the State Board of Education of Oklahoma:

An accredited college or university whose graduates are entitled to State certificates must be an institution of higher learning recognized as a standard college of liberal arts, requiring the completion of a four-year secondary course above the eighth grade for entrance and maintaining a four-year course thereafter for graduation, with a faculty properly qualified, and possessing adequate equipment and means of support and maintaining at least seven separate departments or chairs. In case the pedagogical work of the institution is to be accepted without examination, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which must be devoted exclusively to education or at most to psychology and education and shall maintain a pedagogical library having standard works and periodicals on psychology and education. The minimum amount of pedagogical work in any fully accredited college which will be accepted by the State board of education shall be equivalent to the requirements for the teacher diploma of the University of Oklahoma.

The professional work must include four hours in general psychology, four hours in educational psychology, four hours in methods of teaching specific subjects, and a sufficient amount of other work in education and psychology to make the total at least 24 hours; the specific subjects in each case to be approved by the board of education.

Colleges.

Catholic College of Oklahoma, Guthrie.
Kingfisher College, Kingfisher.
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
Oklahoma, Baptist University, Shawnee.

Oklahoma City College, Oklahoma City.
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
Oklahoma, University of, Norman.
Phillips University, East End.
Tulsa, University of, Tulsa.

Teacher Training Institutions.

(a) There must be five or more teachers who shall be graduates of standard normal schools, standard colleges or universities doing graduate work, devoting their time exclusively to the work of the normal courses.

(b) For entrance, four years' work above the eighth grade in an approved four-year high school or its undoubted equivalent.

(c) For graduation therefrom, a minimum requirement of two years' additional work, including a thorough review of the common branches and training in the practice school.

(d) The maintenance of a well-equipped training school for observation and practice, such school to cover work in the eight elementary grades; adequate laboratory facilities for teaching the various sciences offered; a library of at least 2,500 volumes, rich in standard books on educational subjects, educational reports, and journals.

Central State Normal School, Edmond.
Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College, Langston.
East Central State Normal School, Ada.
Northeastern State Normal School, Tahlequah.

Northwestern State Normal School, Alva.
Southeastern State Normal School, Durant.
Southwestern State Normal School, Weatherford.

OREGON.

At the request of the State superintendent of public instruction of Oregon, a representative of the United States Bureau of Education during March, 1922, made an inspection of the colleges of the State for the purpose of determining which of them should be regarded as standard institutions properly equipped to offer courses for the professional preparation of teachers. In judging the institutions, the following criteria,¹ used in inspections of the Oregon colleges by Bureau of Education inspectors on two previous occasions, were applied. The inspector, however, called the attention of the State superintendent and of the colleges to the fact that these standards have become antiquated by reason of the progress made in standardization in the 12 years in which they have been in force, and announced that beginning with the academic year 1924-25 and until further notice the standards used in judging the colleges of Oregon will be, with certain modifications, those suggested by the committee appointed by the American Council on Education² for adoption by the principal accrediting agencies.

1. The completion of a four-year secondary course above the eighth grade shall be required for entrance.

2. The completion of 120 semester hours shall be required for graduation.

3. The number of class hours for the heads of departments or for students shall not exceed 20 a week.

4. A faculty properly qualified shall consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher, which success shall be determined by the chief State school officer of the State in which the institution is situated.

5. The library shall consist of at least 5,000 volumes, selected with reference to college subjects and exclusive of public documents.

6. The laboratory equipment shall be sufficient to establish efficient laboratories in all laboratory courses offered.

¹ Adopted by the conference of chief State school officers of the North Central and Western States, Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 17-19, 1910.

² See pp. 101-103.

7. The college must maintain at least seven separate departments or chairs in the arts and sciences. In case the pedagogical work of the institution is to be accepted for certification, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which shall be devoted exclusively to education, or at least to philosophy, including psychology and education. The head of each department shall, in no case, devote less than three-fourths of his time to college work.

8. The means of support are defined as requiring a permanent endowment of not less than \$200,000, or an assured fixed annual income exclusive of tuition of at least \$10,000 provided that this requirement shall not be mandatory until five years after the institution has been recognized.

In accordance with these criteria the following colleges of the State were pronounced standard:

Linfield College, McMinnville.
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.
Oregon, University of, Eugene.

Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Reed College, Portland.
Willamette University, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A list of the institutions recognized by the College and University Council of Pennsylvania is given below.

The basis of recognition is the maintenance of proper entrance conditions, a four-year college course prior to graduation and a statement of assets, faculty employed, and courses of study offered. Graduates of these colleges, if they had 200 hours of pedagogical work during their college course, obtain our college provisional certificate good for three years' teaching. After they have successfully taught for three years in the public schools they receive a life certificate.

Albright College, Myerstown.
Allegheny College, Meadville.
Beaver College, Beaver.
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
Bucknell University, Lewisburg.
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.
Dickinson College, Carlisle.
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.
Dropsie College, Philadelphia.
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.
Geneva College, Beaver Falls.
Grove City College, Grove City.
Haverford College, Haverford.
Irving College, Mechanicsburg.
Juniata College, Huntingdon.
Lafayette College, Easton.
La Salle College, Philadelphia.
Lebanon Valley College, Annville.
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem.
Lincoln University, Lincoln University.
Marywood College, Scranton.
Moravian College, Bethlehem.
Moravian College for Women, Bethlehem.

Muhlenberg College, Allentown.
Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.
Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester.
Pennsylvania State College, State College.
St. Francis College, Loretto.
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.
St. Vincent College, Beatty.
Seton Hill College, Greensburg.
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove.
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
Temple University, Philadelphia.
Thiel College, Greenville.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Ursinus College, Collegeville.
Villa Maria College, Frazer.
Villanova College, Villanova.
Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
Waynesburg College, Waynesburg.
Westminster College, New Wilmington.
Wilson College, Chambersburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

The State department of education of Rhode Island has no standards or requirements for the approval of higher educational institutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At the time of publication of the bulletin the department of education of South Carolina was engaged in making a revision of its list of recognized institutions in the State and was therefore unable to furnish any data for use in the bulletin.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

For approval by the South Dakota department of public instruction, institutions of collegiate grade must meet the following requirements:

1. The completion of a four-year secondary course above the eighth grade shall be required for college entrance.
2. The completion of 120 semester hours shall be required for graduation.
3. The number of class hours for the heads of departments and for students shall not exceed 20 a week.
4. A faculty properly qualified shall consist of graduates of standard colleges and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher.
5. The library shall consist of at least 5,000 volumes of standard works with reference to college subjects and exclusive of public documents.
6. The laboratory equipment shall be sufficient to establish efficient laboratories in all laboratory courses offered.
- 7 (a). The means of support are defined as requiring a permanent endowment of not less than \$20,000 or an assured fixed annual income, exclusive of tuition, of at least \$10,000; provided that this requirement shall not be mandatory until five years after the institution has been recognized; provided that this shall not be interpreted so as to work an injustice to such institution where the instruction in whole or in part is gratuitous.
- 7 (b). The college must maintain at least seven separate departments or chairs in the arts and sciences. In case the pedagogical work of the institution is to be accepted for certification, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which shall be devoted to education. The heads of at least five departments shall, in no case, devote less than three-fourths of their time to college work.

The following institutions have been approved by the department of public instruction of South Dakota as meeting the standards for colleges:

Augustana College, Canton.
Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
Huron College, Huron.
Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls.

South Dakota State College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
South Dakota, University of, Vermillion.
Yankton College, Yankton.

For approval by the department as a standard normal school the institution must require—

1. For entrance, four years' work above the eighth grade in an approved four-year high school or its undoubted equivalent.
2. For graduation therefrom, a minimum requirement of two years' additional work, including a thorough review of the common branches, and training in a practice school.

3. The maintenance of a well-equipped training school for observation and practice, such school to cover work in the eight elementary grades.

4. The total attendance in the secondary school and in the normal school shall be 216 weeks above the eighth grade, provided that any normal school may accept satisfactory credits covering 20 weeks' work above the eighth grade.

5. A four-year course in a normal school shall be given the same recognition as a four-year college course.

Approved Normal Schools.¹

Lutheran Normal School, Sioux Falls.	Springfield State Normal School, Springfield.
Madison State Normal School, Madison.	Wessington Springs Junior College, Wessington Springs.
Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.	
Spearfish State normal School, Spearfish.	

TENNESSEE.

The State department of education of Tennessee has no standards for accrediting higher institutions. The accrediting agency of the State is the State college association, of which mention has already been made (see page 33).

TEXAS.

The accrediting agency in the State of Texas is the Association of Texas Colleges. (See page 33.) Both the State university and the State department of education rely upon the classification of institutions made by that association.

UTAH.

The State department of education of Utah has not established standards or requirements for accrediting the institutions of higher education in the State.

VERMONT.

There is no formal accrediting or classifying of higher institutions by the department of education of Vermont. The following colleges in the State are recognized as of standard grade:

Middlebury College, Middlebury.	Vermont, University of, Burlington.
Norwich University, Northfield.	

VIRGINIA.

The following definition and requirements of a standard college have been adopted by the State Board of Education of Virginia:

The standard American college is a college with a four-year curriculum with a tendency to differentiate its parts in such a way that the first two years

¹ In addition to the two-year normal courses these institutions offer courses leading to second-grade and first-grade certificates also.

are a continuation of and a supplement to the work of the necessary instruction as given in the high schools, while the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special, professional, or university instruction.

1. *Entrance requirements.*—Entrance requirements must be not less than 14 standard high-school units, covering four years of high-school work in an accredited high school or its equivalent.

2. *Required for graduation.*—The completion of college work amounting to not less than fifteen 60-minute class periods per week through four sessions of at least 36 weeks each; that is, 60 session hours or 120 semester hours.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in requirements for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources should confine themselves to undergraduate work.

4. *Number of college departments.*—The college should maintain at least eight separate departments in liberal arts and science, with not less than one professor devoting his whole time to each department.

5. *Training of the faculty.*—The minimum scholastic requirements of 75 per cent of the teachers of classes in the standard college shall be graduation from a standard college and in addition graduate work in a university of recognized standing amounting to at least one year, and the professional requirements of the remaining 25 per cent of the faculty shall be equivalent to the above standard.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary paid to members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. The minimum salary of a full professor must be not less than \$1,500.

7. *Number of class-room hours per teacher.*—Not more than 18 hours per week shall be required of any teacher, 15 being recommended as the maximum.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a recitation or laboratory section should be limited to 30. A smaller number is desirable.

9. *Support.*—In addition to income from tuition fees, room rent, boarding halls, etc., the college should have a productive endowment of \$200,000 or the equivalent in assured income.

10. *Library.*—The library should contain, exclusive of public documents and periodicals, at least 7,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and should have an appropriation of not less than \$500 a year for permanent additions.

11. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment should be sufficient for all of the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences—sufficiency to be measured by the value of apparatus and equipment—which should be in chemistry not less than \$2,500; in physics, not less than \$3,500; and in biology, not less than \$2,000, for the courses usually offered in these subjects in the average standard college.

12. *Separation of college and academy.*—The college may not maintain a preparatory school or a subcollegiate department as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, and buildings.

13. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. The classification of students must be printed in the catalogue.

14. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the room, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

15. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservation in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

16. *Standing in the educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

The following are the lists of standard colleges and standard technical colleges registered¹ by the State board of education.

Standard Colleges.

"The institutions named below have been continued on the list of registered colleges by the State board of education for the session 1918-19. After that time all higher institutions of the State desiring to be registered must meet the standards adopted by the State board of education."

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater.
Elizabeth College, Salem.
Emory and Henry College, Emory.
Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney.
Hollins College, Hollins.
Martha Washington College, Abingdon.
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.

Richmond College, Richmond.
Roanoke College, Salem.
Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.
Virginia Christian College, Lynchburg.
Virginia, University of, Charlottesville.
Washington and Lee University, Lexington.
Westhampton College, Richmond.
William and Mary College, Williamsburg.

Standard Technical Colleges.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg.

Junior Colleges.

A standard junior college is an institution with a curriculum covering two years of collegiate work (at least 30 session hours, or the equivalent in semester, or term, or quarter credits), which is based upon an accredited four-year high school. A session hour is defined as one 60-minute period of 36 weeks, two periods of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture or recitation.

1. *Entrance requirement.*—The junior college shall require for registration as a junior college student the completion by the student of at least 14 units of standard high-school work, covering four years of secondary work in an accredited high school or its equivalent.

2. *Training of the faculty.*—The minimum scholastic requirement of 75 per cent of the teachers of classes in the junior college shall be graduation from a standard college, and, in addition, graduate work in a university of recognized standing amounting to one year, and the professional requirements of the

¹ "A registered school is one to the graduates of which State teachers' certificates are issued without examination."

remaining 25 per cent of the faculty shall be equivalent to the above standard.

3. *Organization on college basis.*—The work of the junior college must be organized on a collegiate as distinguished from a high-school basis. College methods and college texts must be used. It shall confer no degree.

4. *Number of junior college departments.*—The college should maintain at least five departments with a specialist at the head of each.

5. *Separation of junior college and high school.*—All of the work of a student must be of junior college grade before he may be classified as a junior college student. Students registered in high-school classes or classes conducted on high-school levels may not receive junior college credit. Students registered in a junior college class in which there are enrolled high-school students shall not be given full junior college credit for such work, and in no case shall the credit thus given exceed two-thirds of the usual college credit.

6. *Number of class-room hours per teacher.*—The teaching schedule of instructors teaching junior college classes shall be limited to 20 hours per week; for instructors devoting their whole time to junior college classes, 18 hours shall be a maximum.

7. *Number of students in classes.*—The limit of the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class in a junior college should not be more than 30.

8. *Number of students necessary for accrediting.*—No junior college will be accredited unless it has a registration of 20 students with their entire courses in the college department.

9. *Library and laboratories.*—The junior college shall have library and laboratory facilities sufficient to carry on its work in the same manner as it would be carried on in the first two years of an accredited standard college.

10. *High school department must be accredited.*—No junior college will be accredited by the State board of education when maintained in connection with a high school or secondary school, unless such school is also accredited by the State board of education.

11. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the building, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

Averett College, Danville.
Blackstone College for Girls, Blackstone.
Daleville College, Daleville.
Marion College, Marion.
Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton.
Southern College, Petersburg.

Stonewall Jackson College, Abingdon.
Sullins College, Bristol.
Virginia College, Roanoke.
Virginia Intermont College, Bristol.
Virginia Union University (colored), Richmond.

WASHINGTON.

In accrediting higher institutions for the issuance to their graduates of certificates to teach in the public schools of Washington, the State board of education makes use of the principles adopted by the conference of chief State school officers of the North Central and Western States, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 17–19, 1910.

Definition of a standard college or university adopted by the conference:

To be considered a standard college all of the following conditions must be fully met:

1. The completion of a four-year secondary course above the eighth grade shall be required for college entrance.

2. The completion of 120 semester hours shall be required for graduation.

3. The number of class hours for the heads of departments and for students shall not exceed 20 a week.

4. A faculty properly qualified shall consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher, which success shall be determined by the chief State school officer of the State in which the institution is located.

5. The library shall consist of at least 5,000 volumes, selected with reference to college subjects and exclusive of public documents.

6. The laboratory equipment shall be sufficient to establish efficient laboratories in all laboratory courses offered.

7. The means of support are defined as requiring a permanent endowment of not less than \$200,000, or an assured fixed annual income exclusive of tuition of at least \$10,000. The college must maintain at least seven separate departments or chairs in the arts and sciences. In case the pedagogical work of the institution is to be accepted for certification, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which shall be devoted exclusively to education, or at least to philosophy, including psychology and education. The head of each department shall in no case devote less than three-fourths of his time to college work.

The 1915 session of the State legislature passed the following law concerning the certification of teachers:

That graduates of accredited colleges and universities must present evidence that they have completed satisfactorily 12 semester hours in professional study in an accredited institution, or else pass an examination in such professional subjects as the State board of education may direct.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A STANDARD NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. For entrance, four years' work above the eighth grade in an accredited secondary school.

2. For graduation therefrom, two years' additional work, including a thorough review of the common branches and training in a practice school.

3. The maintenance of a well-equipped training school for observation and practice, such school to cover work in the eight elementary grades.

4. The total attendance in the secondary school and in the normal school shall be 216 weeks above the eighth grade; provided, that any normal school may accept satisfactory credits covering 20 weeks' work above the eighth grade.

The following institutions in the State have been accredited under the respective standards for colleges and normal schools:

Standard Colleges.

University of Puget Sound, Tacoma.
Washington State College, Pullman.
Washington, University of, Seattle.

Whitman College, Walla Walla.
Whitworth College, Spokane.

Standard Normal Schools or Departments.

Academy of Holy Names, Normal Department, Seattle.
Academy of Holy Names, Spokane.
Bellingham State Normal School, Bellingham.

Cheney State Normal School, Cheney.
Ellensburg State Normal School, Ellensburg.
University of Puget Sound, Normal Department, Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The State Board of Education of West Virginia has not established a formal set of standards for accrediting institutions of higher learning.

WISCONSIN.

The department of public instruction of Wisconsin has no standards for accrediting higher institutions.

WYOMING.

The department of education of Wyoming has established no standards or requirements for recognition of higher institutions.

PART III.—INSTITUTIONS ACCREDITED BY HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

The Association of American Universities in publishing its revised list of accepted institutions, January 1, 1921, preceded the list by the following statement:

The Association of American Universities approves the following revision of the list of universities and colleges accepted and approved by the association in 1913 on the basis of the accepted list of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in connection with the following resolution adopted by the association at that time:

“Resolved, That this association recommend to the Prussian *Kultusministerium* and the corresponding ministries of the other German States, that, for the present, there be recognized as the equivalent of the German *Maturitätszeugnis* not only the bachelor's degrees conferred by the members of the association, but also the degrees of those other American colleges and universities which are on the accepted list of the Carnegie Foundation, or which are certified by this foundation as of equivalent standing but excluded from its accepted list for other than educational reasons.”

The revision here presented has been made by the association on the recommendation of the committee on classification of colleges appointed by the association to continue the work begun in 1913. The association recognizes the institutions in this undifferentiated list as falling within the three groups described by the association in 1914 in the following terms:

Group A.—Institutions whose graduates should ordinarily be admitted to the graduate schools of this association for work in lines for which they have had adequate undergraduate preparation, with a reasonable presumption that advanced degrees may be taken with the minimum amount of prescribed work and in the minimum time prescribed. Students who choose work in lines for which their undergraduate course has not prepared them adequately must expect to take more time and do additional work.

Group B.—Institutions from which only those graduates of high standing in their classes who are individually recommended by the department of undergraduate instruction corresponding to that in which they purpose to do their graduate work may be admitted on the same basis as graduates from the institution in Group A.

Group C.—Other institutions whose graduates should be admitted to graduate schools, but with the presumption that more than the minimum time and minimum amount of work will be ordinarily required for an advanced degree.

Graduates of these institutions (in the case of newer and smaller institutions, the graduates of recent classes) will have presumption of admission, with the limitations and reservations stated above, to graduate status or citizenship,

but without commitment as to the equivalency of the bachelor's degree of an individual student with that of the university admitting him and without commitment as to the time that will be required by such student to secure an advanced degree.

Alabama : University of, University.

California :

California Institute of Technology,
Pasadena.

California, University of, Berkeley.¹

Leland Stanford Junior University,
Stanford University.¹

Mills College, Mills College.

Occidental College, Los Angeles.

Pomona College, Claremont.

Colorado :

Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

Colorado, University of, Boulder.

Connecticut :

Trinity College, Hartford.

Wesleyan University, Middletown.

Yale University, New Haven.¹

District of Columbia :

Catholic University of America, Wash-
ington.¹

Trinity College, Washington.

Florida : Florida, University of, Gainesville.

Georgia :

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.

Georgia, University of, Athens.

Idaho : Idaho, University of, Moscow.

Illinois :

Carthage College, Carthage.

Chicago, University of, Chicago.¹

Illinois, University of, Urbana.¹

Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.

Knox College, Galesburg.

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.

Northwestern University, Evanston.¹

Rockford College, Rockford.

Indiana :

De Pauw University, Greencastle.

Earlham College, Richmond.

Franklin College, Franklin.

Indiana University, Bloomington.¹

Purdue University, La Fayette.

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre
Haute.

Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa :

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon.

Drake University, Des Moines.

Grinnell College, Grinnell.

Iowa State College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts, Ames.

Morningside College, Sioux City.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.¹

Kansas :

Kansas, University of, Lawrence.¹

Washburn College, Topeka.

Kentucky :

Central University of Kentucky, Dan-
ville.

Kentucky, University of, Lexington.

Louisiana : Tulane University of Louisiana,
New Orleans.

Maine :

Bates College, Lewiston.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

Colby College, Waterville.

Maine, University of, Orono.

Maryland :

Goucher College, Baltimore.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.¹

Massachusetts :

Amherst College, Amherst.

Boston University, Boston.

Clark University, Worcester.¹

Harvard University, Cambridge.¹

Massachusetts Agricultural College,
Amherst.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley.

Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

Smith College, Northampton.

Tufts College, Tufts College.

Wellesley College, Wellesley.

Williams College, Williamstown.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Wor-
cester.

Michigan : Michigan, University of, Ann
Arbor.¹

Minnesota :

Carleton College, Northfield.

College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.

College of St. Teresa, Winona.

Hamline University, St. Paul.

Macalester College, St. Paul.

Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis.¹

Missouri :

Drury College, Springfield.

Missouri, University of, Columbia.¹

Washington University, St. Louis.

William Jewell College, Liberty.

Montana : Montana, University of, Mis-
soula.

Nebraska : Nebraska, University of, Lin-
coln.¹

Nevada : Nevada, University of, Reno.

New Hampshire : Dartmouth College, Han-
over.

New Jersey :

College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Sta-
tion.

Princeton University, Princeton.¹

Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Stevens Institute of Technology, Ho-
boken.

New York :

Barnard College, New York.

Clarkson School of Technology, Pots-
dam.

Colgate University, Hamilton.

¹ Member of Association of American Universities.

New York—Continued.

- College of the City of New York, New York.
 Columbia University, New York.¹
 Cornell University, Ithaca.¹
 Elmira College, Elmira.
 Fordham University, Fordham.
 Hamilton College, Clinton.
 Hobart College, Geneva.
 Hunter College of the City of New York, New York.
 New York State Teachers College, Albany.
 New York University, New York.
 Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.
 Rochester, University of, Rochester.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse.
 Union University, Schenectady.
 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
 Wells College, Aurora.
- North Carolina:
 North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill.
 Trinity College, Durham.
- North Dakota: North Dakota, University of, University.
- Ohio:
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati.
 Denison University, Granville.
 Kenyon College, Gambier.
 Lake Erie College, Painesville.
 Marietta College, Marietta.
 Miami University, Oxford.
 Municipal University of Akron, Akron.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Ohio State University, Columbus.¹
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Western College for Women, Oxford.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
 Wooster, College of, Wooster.
- Oklahoma: Oklahoma, University of, Norman.
- Oregon:
 Oregon, University of, Eugene.
 Reed College, Portland.

Pennsylvania:

- Allegheny College, Meadville.
 Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
 Dickinson College, Carlisle.
 Haverford College, Haverford.
 Lafayette College, Easton.
 Lehigh University, South Bethlehem.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College.
 Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia.¹
 Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington.
- Rhode Island: Brown University, Providence.
- South Dakota: South Dakota, University of, Vermillion.
- Tennessee:
 Tennessee, University of, Knoxville.
 University of the South, Sewanee.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville.
- Texas: Texas, University of, Austin.
- Vermont:
 Middlebury College, Middlebury.
 Vermont, University of, Burlington.
- Virginia:
 Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
 Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.
 Virginia, University of, Charlottesville.¹
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington.
- Washington:
 Washington, State College of, Pullman.
 Washington, University of, Seattle.
 Whitman College, Walla Walla.
- West Virginia: West Virginia University, Morgantown.
- Wisconsin:
 Beloit College, Beloit.
 Lawrence College, Appleton.
 Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
 Ripon College, Ripon.
 Wisconsin, University of, Madison.¹

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND.

Report of Commission on Institutions of Higher Education.

The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland at its annual meeting in November, 1919, adopted a definition and standards for the colleges of liberal arts and sciences and established a commission on institutions of higher education. The definition and standards adopted are similar in

¹ Member of Association of American Universities.

character to those adopted by other regional associations and other bodies interested in the same problems and are as follows:

An institution to be ranked as a college of liberal arts must have at least eight professors giving their entire time to instruction therein; must require for admission not less than four years of academic or high-school preparation, or its equivalent; must conduct a curriculum of four full years of approved grade in liberal arts and sciences.

It is recommended that in interpreting this definition the following standards should be employed, with due regard to the fact that an institution falling below the desired standard in certain particulars may more than make good this lack by excellence in others.

1. A college year should include for each student not less than 34 weeks of academic work or the equivalent.

2. Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes should have had not less than one year of graduate study and a majority of them should have had training equivalent to that presupposed by the degree of doctor of philosophy; in all cases efficiency in teaching as well as the amount of research should be taken into account.

3. A preponderance of the teachers who have independent charge of classes should be of professorial rank.

4. The number of periods per week of teaching for each instructor should not exceed 16.

5. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration.

6. The curriculum should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

7. There should be library and laboratory facilities adequate to the work which the institution announces, and these should be kept up to their full efficiency by means of adequate annual expenditures.

8. There should be a minimum productive endowment, beyond all indebtedness, of at least \$500,000. In the case of tax-supported institutions or those maintained by religious or other organizations, financial support or contributed services equivalent in value to the endowment specified are substitutes.¹

9. Salaries paid the members of the teaching staff should be adequate. The minimum will depend upon the local cost of living as well as upon other factors.

10. In administering entrance requirements, exceptions should be few and made only for reasons of great weight.

11. The records of the graduates of the college in graduate and professional schools should be satisfactory.

The duties of the commission on institutions of higher education as stated in the resolutions under which it was established are as follows:

1. To recommend from time to time such changes in the stated standards for institutions of higher education as may be desirable, especially such as may be in the direction of uniformity with those of other standardizing agencies.

2. To adopt from time to time lists of accepted institutions of higher learning in accordance with the standards adopted by this association.

¹ For the present, the application of this principle will not be strictly made in the case of institutions which otherwise fulfill the requirements, but such institutions will be expected to increase the amount of their productive endowment to the sum indicated at the earliest possible date.

Acting under these instructions, the commission, after careful examination and consideration of the facts in its possession, with inspection of colleges requesting inspection and after conferences with representatives of colleges requesting conferences, has adopted the following list of institutions for the year 1921-22 and has found that the colleges in the list comply with the definition and standards announced by the association; in each case the colleges of liberal arts and sciences and not the technical schools are covered:

Delaware: Delaware University of, New-ark.

District of Columbia:

Catholic University of America, Wash-ington.

Georgetown University, Washington.

Howard University, Washington.

Trinity College, Washington.

Maryland:

Goucher College, Baltimore.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Maryland, University of, College Park.

New Jersey:

College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Sta-tion.

Princeton University, Princeton.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

New York:

Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

Alfred University, Alfred.

Barnard College, New York.

Buffalo, University of, Buffalo.

Canisius College, Buffalo.

Colgate University, Hamilton.

College of Mount St. Vincent, New York.

College of New Rochelle, New Ro-chelle.

College of the City of New York, New York.

Columbia University, New York.

Cornell University, Ithaca.

Elmira College, Elmira.

Fordham University, Fordham.

Hamilton College, Clinton.

Hobart College, Geneva.

Hunter College of the City of New York, New York.

Manhattan College, New York.

New York University, College of Arts and Pure Science, New York.

New York—Continued.

Rochester, University of, Rochester.

St. John's College, Brooklyn.

St. Lawrence University, Canton.

Syracuse University, Syracuse.

Union University, Schenectady.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.

Wells College, Aurora.

William Smith College (Woman's Col-lege of Hobart), Geneva.

Pennsylvania:

Allegheny College, Meadville.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.

Bucknell University, Lewiston.

Dickinson College, Carlisle.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lan-caster.

Haverford College, Haverford.

Lafayette College, Easton.

Lehigh University, South Bethlehem.

Marywood College, Scranton.

Muhlenberg College, Allentown.

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

Pennsylvania State College, State Col-lege.

Pennsylvania, University of, Philadel-phia.

Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburg.

St. Vincent College, Beatty.

Seton Hall College, Greensburg.

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.

Temple University, Philadelphia.

Ursinus College, Collegeville.

Villanova College, Villanova.

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.

Westminster College, New Wilming-ton.

Certain other colleges can not at present be placed upon the ap-proved list because they do not fully meet the definition and stand-ards, but they nevertheless approximate them closely, or have recently made marked progress toward meeting them. The commission cites in this report the following in this group:

Maryland :

Hood College, Fredericksburg.
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg.
 Western Maryland College, Westminster.

New York :

St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany.
 St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson.

Pennsylvania :

Geneva College, Beaver Falls.
 Grove City College, Grove City.
 Juniata College, Huntingdon.
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University.
 Moravian College, Bethlehem.
 Wilson College, Chambersburg.

It is suggested that students from these colleges applying for admission to other institutions of higher education receive generous treatment on the basis of their individual merits.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Commission on Institutions of Higher Education.

STANDARDS FOR COLLEGES.

(Revised at Birmingham, December 2, 1921, in general accordance with the principles for accrediting colleges, adopted by the national commission on college standards at New York, October, 1921.)

Standard No. 1. Entrance requirements.—The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 15 units in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or in a secondary school that is a member of this association, or the equivalent of such a course as shown by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted. Any college of this association may be called upon at any time for a record of all the students entering the freshman class, such record to contain the name of each student, his secondary school, method of admission, units offered in each subject, and total units accepted.

Standard No. 2. Requirements for graduation.—The college should demand for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

Standard No. 3. Number of degrees.—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in requirements for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources and inadequate facilities for graduate work should confine themselves to strictly undergraduate courses.

Standard No. 4. Number of college departments.—A college of arts and science of approximately 100 students should maintain at least eight separate departments, with at least one professor devoting his whole time to each department. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of other heads of departments

Standard No. 5. Training of faculty.—The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a fully organized and recognized graduate school. The training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college will be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff. Honorary degrees are not recognized as a qualification for teachers.

Standard No. 6. Salaries.—The average salary paid members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is recommended that the salary of full professors be not less than \$2,500 at present, and by 1923-24 not less than \$3,000. The local cost of living and other factors shall be taken into consideration.

Standard No. 7. Number of classroom hours for teachers.—Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. In general, two laboratory hours will be counted as equivalent to one recitation hour.

Standard No. 8. Number of students in classes.—Classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

Standard No. 9. Support.—The college should have an annual income of not less than \$50,000, and, if not tax supported, an endowment of not less than \$500,000. The financial status of the college should be, however, judged in relation to its educational program.

Standard No. 10. Library.—The college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books in keeping with the curriculum.

Standard No. 11. Laboratories.—The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences, and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum.

Standard No. 12. Separation of college and preparatory school.—The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

Standard No. 13. Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. Soldier rehabilitation students should not be considered in the 25 per cent of irregular and special students at present.

Standard No. 14. General statement concerning material equipment.—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

Standard No. 15. General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.—The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the soundness of scholarship, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution,

shall also be factors in determining its standing. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration. It should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

Standard No. 16. Extra curricular activities.—The proper administration of athletics, amusements, fraternities, and all other extra curricular activities is one of the fundamental tests of a standard college.

Athletics.—The college members of the association will be expected to make regular reports on their supervision of athletics, showing that the latter are on a clean and healthy basis, that they do not occupy an undue place in the life of the college, and that strict eligibility and scholarship requirements are enforced. Professionalism or commercialism in athletics shall disqualify a college from membership in the approved list of the association.

Standard No. 17. Standing in the educational world.—The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions as candidates for advanced degrees. In evidence statistics of the records of the graduates of the college in graduate or professional schools shall be filed with the commission on institutions of higher education on demand.

Standard No. 18. Professional and technical departments.—When the institution has in addition to the college of arts and science professional or technical departments, the college of arts and science shall not be accepted for the approved list of the association unless the professional or technical departments are of approved grade, national standards being used when available.

Standard No. 19. Inspection.—No college will be recommended for membership until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the commission. Any college of the association shall be open to inspection at any time.

Standard No. 20. Filing of blank.—No institution shall be placed or retained on the approved list unless a regular information blank has been filed with the commission. The list shall be approved from year to year by the commission. The blank shall be filed triennially, but the commission may for due cause call upon any member to file a new report in the meantime. Failure to file the blank shall be cause for dropping an institution.

The following institutions have been approved as meeting the above standards:

Alabama: Alabama, University of, University.

Florida:

Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.

Florida, University of, Gainesville.

Georgia:

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.

Emory University, Emory University.

Georgia, University of, Athens.

Mercer University, Macon.

Kentucky:

Georgetown College, Georgetown.

Kentucky, University of, Lexington.

Louisville, University of, Louisville.

Transylvania College, Lexington.

Louisiana:

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Maryland:

Goucher College, Baltimore.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Mississippi:

Millsaps College, Jackson.

Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.

Mississippi, University of, University.

Missouri: Missouri, University of, Columbia.

North Carolina:

Davidson College, Davidson.

Meredith College, Raleigh.

North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.

North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill.

Trinity College, Durham.

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.

South Carolina:

Charleston, College of, Charleston.

South Carolina—Continued.

Converse College, Spartanburg.

South Carolina, University of, Columbia.

Wofford College, Spartanburg.

Tennessee:

Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga.

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville.

Tennessee, University of, Knoxville.

University of the South, Sewanee.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Texas:

Baylor University, Waco.

Rice Institute, Houston.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Southwestern University, Georgetown.

Texas—Continued.

Texas, University of, Austin.

Virginia:

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney.

Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.

Richmond, University of, Richmond.

Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.

Virginia, University of, Charlottesville.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington.

West Virginia:

Bethany College, Bethany.

West Virginia University, Morgantown.

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

By-law 6 of the association provides as follows:

To be accepted as a member of this association a junior college must meet the following conditions: The college work must be the essential part of the curriculum, and names of college students must be published separately; requirements for admission to college classes must be as in by-laws 3 and 4; requirements for graduation must be based on the satisfactory completion of 30 year hours of work corresponding in kind and grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of colleges belonging to the association; the junior college shall not confer a degree, but may award diplomas; the number of teachers, their training, the amount of work assigned them, the number of college students, the resources and equipment of the college are all vital factors in fixing the standard of an institution and must be considered in accepting a junior college for membership. On these points the executive committee shall make regulations, and compliance therewith shall be a condition essential to their recommendation.

The association has as yet prepared no list of members rated as junior colleges under this by-law.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

ADMISSION OF INSTITUTIONS TO THE ASSOCIATED LIST.¹

The conditions of admission to the list of associated institutions of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching are as follows:

Institutions of higher learning, including colleges, technical schools, and universities, whose work is clearly of college or university grade, may be admitted to participation in the benefits of the retiring allowance system sustained by the foundation. Such institutions are termed "associated institutions."

¹ After April 22, 1918, colleges and universities, to be eligible to the associated list, must have accepted a participation in the contributory plan of old-age annuities for their teachers as provided in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America.

Academic standing.—In order to be admitted to the retiring allowances system of the foundation, the essential work of an institution must be that of higher education, and of such a character that graduation from a four-year high-school course, or equivalent training, is a prerequisite therefor.

The term "college" is used to designate, in the United States² * * * institutions varying so widely in requirements for admission, standards of instruction, and facilities for work, that for the purposes of this foundation some arbitrary definition of that term is necessary. The following definition, in force in the State of New York, will be employed:

An institution to be ranked as a college must have at least six professors giving their entire time to college and university work, a course of four full years in liberal arts and sciences, and should require for admission not less than the usual four years of academic or high-school preparation, or its equivalent, in addition to the preacademic or grammar school studies.

A technical school, to be eligible, must have entrance and graduation requirements equivalent to those of the college, and must offer courses in pure and applied science of equivalent grade.

No institution will be accepted which is so organized that stockholders may participate in its benefits.

A tax-supported institution must be in receipt of an annual income of not less than \$100,000.

An institution not supported by taxation, in order to meet the requirement in regard to endowment, must have a productive endowment of not less than \$200,000 over and above any indebtedness of the institution.

In addition to the above conditions, the foundation specifies that, in so far as denominational control is concerned, institutions eligible to the benefits of the foundation are—

Colleges, universities, and technical schools of requisite academic grade, not owned or controlled by a religious organization, whose acts of incorporation or charters specifically provide that no denominational test shall be applied in the choice of trustees, officers, or teachers, or in the admission of students.

California :

California Institute of Technology,
Pasadena.

California, University of, Berkeley.

Leland Stanford Junior University,
Stanford University.

Colorado: Colorado College, Colorado
Springs.

Connecticut :

Trinity College, Hartford.

Wesleyan University, Middletown.

Yale University, New Haven.

Illinois: Knox College, Galesburg.

Indiana :

Indiana University, Bloomington.

Purdue University, Lafayette.

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre
Haute.

Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa :

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon.

Drake University, Des Moines.

Grinnell College, Grinnell.

Louisiana: Tulane University of Louisiana,
New Orleans.

Maine :

Bates College, Lewiston.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

Maryland :

Goucher College, Baltimore.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Massachusetts :

Amherst College, Amherst.

Clark University, Worcester.

Harvard University, Cambridge.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge.

² The foundation's list includes also institutions in Canada and Newfoundland. In this bulletin, however, the names of all foreign institutions have been consistently omitted.

Massachusetts—Continued.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley.
 Radcliffe College, Cambridge.
 Smith College, Northampton.
 Tufts College, Tufts College.
 Wellesley College, Wellesley.
 Williams College, Williamstown.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester.

Michigan: Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota:

Carleton College, Northfield.
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis.

Missouri:

Drury College, Springfield.
 Missouri, University of, Columbia.
 Washington University, St. Louis.

New Hampshire: Dartmouth College, Hanover.

New Jersey:

Princeton University, Princeton.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

New York:

Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam.
 Columbia University, New York City.
 Cornell University, Ithaca.
 Hamilton College, Clinton.
 Hobart College, Geneva.
 New York University, New York City.
 Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.
 Rochester, University of, Rochester.
 Union University, Schenectady.
 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
 Wells College, Aurora.

Ohio:

Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati.
 Marietta College, Marietta.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Pennsylvania:

Allegheny College, Meadville.
 Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
 Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.
 Dickinson College, Carlisle.
 Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
 Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia.
 Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.

South Carolina: Converse College, Spartanburg.

Tennessee:

Fisk University, Nashville.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Vermont:

Middlebury College, Middlebury.
 Vermont, University of, Burlington.

Virginia:

Virginia, University of, Charlottesville.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington.

Washington: Whitman College, Walla Walla.

Wisconsin:

Beloit College, Beloit.
 Lawrence College, Appleton.
 Ripon College, Ripon.
 Wisconsin, University of, Madison.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The following are the standards in force in 1921-22:

1. The standard college shall require not less than 15 secondary units for unconditional admission.
2. The standard college shall require 128 semester hours as a minimum for graduation.
3. The standard college shall have at least seven departments with seven professors giving their entire time to college work. The departments of English, history, language, and philosophy should be represented among these seven departments.
4. The professors of the standard college should have a college degree or its (academic) equivalent; they should instruct in that department for which they have had special preparation.
5. The library of the standard college should contain at least 5,000 volumes.
6. The laboratory equipment of the standard college should be sufficient to carry on work in physics, chemistry, and biology. The equipment should represent at least \$5,000.
7. The number of hours of work a student should be required to carry a week in the standard college should be at least 16; ordinarily not more than 20.

8. The standard college should require no professor to carry ordinarily more than 16 hours of teaching a week.

Colleges for Men.

Alabama: Spring Hill College, Spring Hill.
California:

St. Ignatius College, San Francisco.
St. Mary's College, Oakland.
University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara.

District of Columbia:

Catholic University of America.
Georgetown University.

Illinois:

De Paul University, Chicago.
Loyola University, Chicago.
St. Viator College, Bourbonnais.

Indiana: University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.

Iowa:

Columbia College, Dubuque.
St. Ambrose College, Davenport.

Kansas:

St. Benedict's College, Atchison.
St. Mary's College, St. Marys.

Louisiana:

Jefferson College, Convent.
Loyola University, New Orleans.

Maryland:

Loyola College, Baltimore.
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg.

Massachusetts:

Boston College, Boston.
Holy Cross College, Worcester.

Michigan: Detroit, University of, Detroit.

Minnesota:

College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.
St. John's University, Collegeville.
Missouri: St. Louis University, St. Louis.
Nebraska: Creighton University, Omaha.
New York:

Canisius College, Buffalo.
College of St. Francis Xavier, New York.

Fordham University, Fordham.
Manhattan College, New York.
Niagara University, Niagara University.

St. Bonaventure College, Allegany.
St. Francis College, Brooklyn.¹
St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Ohio:

Dayton, University of, Dayton.
St. Ignatius College, Cleveland.
St. John's University, Toledo.
St. Xavier College, Cincinnati.

Pennsylvania:

Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.
St. Francis College, Loretto.
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.
St. Vincent College, Beatty.
Villanova College, Villanova.

Washington: Gonzaga University, Spokane.

Wisconsin:

Campion College, Prairie du Chien.
Marquette University, Milwaukee.

Colleges for Women.

California: Dominican College, San Rafael.

Colorado: Loretto Heights College, Loretto.

District of Columbia: Trinity College.

Illinois: St. Francis Xavier College, Chicago.¹

Indiana:

St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.
St. Mary - of - the - Woods College, St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

Iowa: Mount Saint Joseph College, Dubuque.

Maryland:

College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore.
St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg.¹

Michigan: St. Mary's College and Academy, Monroe.

Minnesota:

College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
College of St. Teresa, Winona.

Missouri: Loretto College, Webster Groves.

New Jersey:

College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station.

New Jersey—Continued.

Mount Saint Mary's College, North Plainfield.

New York:

College of Mount St. Vincent, New York.
College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle.
D'Youville College and Holy Angels Academy, Buffalo.

Ohio: College and Academy of the Sacred Heart, Cincinnati.

Oregon: St. Mary's College, Portland.

Pennsylvania:

Marywood College, Scranton.
Seton Hill College, Greensburg.¹

Texas:

Incarnate Word College, San Antonio.¹
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.¹

Wisconsin:

St. Clara College and Academy, Sinsinawa.
St. Mary's College, Prairie du Chien.¹

¹ Admitted June, 1921.

NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.¹

The following constitute the standards adopted by the association for inclusion in its list of approved institutions:

Colleges.

The standard American college is a college with a four-year curriculum with a tendency to differentiate its parts in such a way that the first two years are a continuation of, and a supplement to, the work of secondary instruction as given in the high school, while the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special, professional, or university instruction.

The following constitute the standards for accrediting colleges for the present year (1922):

1. The minimum scholastic requirement of all college teachers shall be equivalent to graduation from a college belonging to this association, and graduate work equal at least to that required for a master's degree. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended, but the teacher's success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching, as well as by his research work.

2. The college shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units, as defined by this association,

3. The college shall require not less than 120 semester hours for graduation.

4. The college shall be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop fully and illustrate each course announced.

5. The college, if a corporate, nontax-supported institution, should have a minimum income of \$50,000 for its educational program, one-half of which should be from sources other than payments by students. Such college shall possess a productive endowment, effective for first accrediting, in 1923, \$300,000; in 1924 and 1925, \$400,000; and 1926, \$500,000; and for all accredited institutions of this class in 1927, \$500,000.

6. The college, if a tax-supported institution, shall receive an annual income of not less than \$50,000.

7. The college shall maintain at least eight distinct departments in liberal arts, each with at least one professor giving full time to the college work in that department.

8. The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

9. The number of hours of work given by each teacher will vary in the different departments. To determine this, the amount of preparation required for the class and the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must be taken into account; but in no case shall more than 18 hours per week be required, 15 being recommended as a maximum.

10. The college must be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

11. The college should limit the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class to 30.

¹ The standards of this association are also used by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, the northern Baptist Convention, the University of South Dakota, and as a general basis for the work of the West Virginia State Board of Education.

12. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining eligibility.

13. No institution shall be admitted to the approved list unless it has a total registration of at least 50 students if it reports itself as a junior college and of at least 100 students if it carries courses beyond junior college.

14. When an institution has, in addition to the college of liberal arts, professional or technical schools or departments, the college of liberal arts shall not be accepted for the approved list of the association unless the professional or technical departments are of an acceptable grade.

15. No institution shall be accredited or retained on the accredited list unless a regular blank has been filed with the commission, and is filed triennially, unless the inspectors have waived the triennial blank.

Arizona : Arizona, University of, Tucson.

Colorado :

Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

Colorado, University of, Boulder.

Denver, University of, Denver.

Illinois :

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

Augustana College, Rock Island.

Carthage College, Carthage.

Chicago, University of, Chicago.

Illinois College, Jacksonville.

Illinois, University of, Urbana.

Illinois, Wesleyan University, Bloomington.

Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.

James Millikin University, Decatur.

Knox College, Galesburg.

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.

Lewis Institute, Chicago.

Lombard College, Galesburg.¹

Monmouth College, Monmouth.

Northwestern College, Naperville.

Northwestern University, Evanston.

Rockford College, Rockford.

St. Ignatius College, Chicago.

Wheaton College, Wheaton.

Indiana :

Butler College, Indianapolis.

De Pauw University, Greencastle.

Earlham College, Richmond.

Franklin College, Franklin.

Hanover College, Hanover.

Indiana University, Bloomington.

Purdue University, Lafayette.

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.

St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.¹

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.

Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa :

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.

Columbia College, Dubuque.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon.

Drake University, Des Moines.

Iowa—Continued.

Dubuque, University of, Dubuque.¹

Grinnell College, Grinnell.

Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.

Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.

Morningside College, Sioux City.

Mount St. Joseph College, Dubuque.

Parsons College, Fairfield.

Penn College, Oskaloosa.

Simpson College, Indianola.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Upper Iowa University, Fayette.¹

Kansas :

Baker University, Baldwin City.

Emporia, College of, Emporia.

Friends University, Wichita.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Kansas, University of, Lawrence.

McPherson College, McPherson.

Ottawa University, Ottawa.

St. Mary's College, St. Marys.¹

Southwestern College, Winfield.

Washburn College, Topeka.

Michigan :

Alma College, Alma.

Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.

Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota :

Carleton College, Northfield.

College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.

College of St. Teresa, Winona.

College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.

Hamline University, St. Paul.

Macalester College, St. Paul.

Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis.

St. Olaf College, Northfield.

Missouri :

Central College, Fayette.

Drury College, Springfield.

Lindenwood College, St. Charles.¹

Missouri, University of, Columbia.

Missouri Valley College, Marshall.

Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron.

¹ Added to the list in 1922, after inspection by direction of the board of inspectors of the commission on institutions of higher education.

Missouri—Continued.

Park College, Parkville.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis.
 Tarkio College, Tarkio.¹
 Washington University, St. Louis.
 Westminster College, Fulton.
 William Jewell College, Liberty.

Montana :

Montana College of Agriculture and
 Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.
 Montana, University of, Missoula.

Nebraska :

Creighton University, Omaha.
 Doane College, Crete.
 Hastings College, Hastings.
 Luther College, Wahoo.
 Nebraska, University of, Lincoln.
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Univer-
 sity Place.

New Mexico: New Mexico, University of,
 Albuquerque.¹

North Dakota :

Jamestown College, Jamestown.
 North Dakota Agricultural College,
 Agricultural College.
 North Dakota, University of, Univer-
 sity.

Ohio :

Akron, Municipal University of, Akron.
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
 Capital University, Columbus.
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleve-
 land.
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati.
 Defiance College, Defiance.
 Denison University, Granville.
 Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
 Hiram College, Hiram.
 Kenyon College, Gambier.
 Lake Erie College, Painesville.
 Marietta College, Marietta.

Ohio—Continued.

Miami University, Oxford.
 Mount Union College, Alliance.
 Muskingum College, New Concord.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Ohio State University, Columbus.
 Ohio University, Athens.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Otterbein University, Westerville.
 St. Ignatius College, Cleveland.¹
 Toledo, University of, Toledo.¹
 Western College for Women, Oxford.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
 Wittenberg College, Springfield.

Oklahoma :

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical
 College, Stillwater.
 Oklahoma College for Women, Chick-
 asha.
 Oklahoma, University of, Norman.
 Phillips University, East Enid.

South Dakota :

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
 Huron College, Huron.
 South Dakota College of Agriculture
 and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
 South Dakota, University of, Vermillion.
 Yankton College, Yankton.

Wisconsin :

Beloit College, Beloit.
 Campion College, Prairie du Chien.
 Carroll College, Waukesha.
 Lawrence College, Appleton.
 Marquette University, Milwaukee.¹
 Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
 Ripon College, Ripon.
 St. Clara College, Sinsinawa.
 Wisconsin, University of, Madison.

Wyoming: Wyoming, University of, Laramie.

Junior Colleges.²

A standard junior college is an institution with a curriculum covering two years of collegiate work (at least 60 semester hours, or the equivalent in year, or term, or quarter credits), which is based upon and continues or supplements the work of secondary instruction as given in an accredited four-year high school. A semester hour is defined as one period of classroom work in lecture or recitation extending through not less than 50 minutes net or their equivalent per week for a period of 18 weeks, two periods of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture or recitation.

1. The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers of classes in the junior college shall be graduation from a college belonging to this association, or an equivalent, and in addition, graduate work in a university of recognized standing amounting to one year.

¹ Added to the list in 1922, after inspection by direction of the board of inspectors of the commission on institutions of higher education.

² These standards have also been adopted by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

2. The junior college shall require for registration as a junior college student the completion by the student of at least 15 units of high-school work as defined by this association.

3. The work of the junior college must be organized on a collegiate as distinguished from a high-school basis.

4. The teaching schedule of instructors teaching junior-college classes shall be limited to 22 hours per week; for instructors devoting their whole time to junior college classes 18 hours shall be a maximum; 15 hours is recommended as the maximum.

5. The limit of the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class in a junior college shall be 30.

6. Students registered in a junior college who are permitted to enroll in regular high school classes shall not be given full junior-college credit for such work, and in no case shall the credit thus given exceed two-thirds of the usual high-school credit. No junior college will be accredited unless it has a registration of 25 students if it offers but a single year, and 50 students if it offers more than a single year.

7. The junior college shall have library and laboratory facilities sufficient to carry on its work the same as it would be carried on in the first two years of an accredited standard college.

8. No junior college will be accredited by this association when maintained in connection with a high school or secondary school unless such school is also accredited by this association.

Colorado: Regis College, Denver (one year).¹

Illinois:

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria.
Crane Junior College, Chicago.
Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll.
Joliet Junior College, Joliet.
Monticello Seminary, Godfrey.

Iowa:

Graceland College, Lamoni.
Mason City Junior College, Mason City
(one year).

Michigan:

Detroit Junior College, Detroit.
Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien
Springs (one year).¹

Michigan—Continued.

Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand
Rapids.

Highland Park College, Highland Park.

Minnesota: Hibbing Junior College, Hibbing.¹

Missouri:

Hardin College, Mexico.

Kansas City Junior College, Kansas City.

Lindenwood College, St. Charles.

Stephens College, Columbia.

William Woods College, Fulton.

Montana: Mt. St. Charles College, Helena
(one year).

Institutions Primarily for the Training of Teachers.²

The standard American institution primarily for the training of teachers is a school with two-year, three-year, and four-year curricula designed to afford such general and professional education as will best fit students for specific teaching in American public schools, such curricula to be based upon a general education equivalent to at least that represented by graduation from a standard four-year high school. The work of the curriculum for such professional training of teachers, whether general or specific, shall comprise courses of collegiate grade only, provided that in sections of the country where conditions require it courses of secondary grade may be given for the purpose of preparing teachers for work in rural schools.

¹ Added to the list in 1922, after inspection by direction of the board of inspectors of the commission on institutions of higher education.

² These standards have also been adopted by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

The following constitute the minimum standard for accrediting institutions primarily for the training of teachers:

1. The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers in such schools (except teachers of the so-called special subjects in elementary schools, including music, drawing and manual training, and assistants in the training school) shall be equivalent to graduation from a college belonging to this association, supplemented by special training or experience, or both, of at least three years. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the master's degree are urgently recommended, but the teacher's success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching, as well as by his research work.

2. Such schools shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units as defined by this association. Students admitted with less than 15 units shall be designated as special or unclassified students.

3. Such schools shall require not less than 60 semester hours for graduation, and not less than 120 semester hours or equivalent credit for any degree.

4. Such schools shall be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop adequately and to illustrate each course announced.

5. Such schools shall provide adequate facilities for practice teaching and observation.

6. Such schools shall receive an annual income for maintenance and operation of not less than \$50,000, or if less, at least \$150 per year per student in average attendance.

7. The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for students and teachers.

8. The average teaching program of a teacher in such schools shall not exceed 15 clock hours per week in actual teaching or the equivalent in classroom, laboratory, shop, or supervisory instruction. The class unit for instruction shall not exceed 30 students.

9. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the professional spirit, and the tone of the institution shall be factors in determining eligibility.

10. No institution shall be admitted to the approved list unless it has a total registration of at least 100 students from September to June whose preliminary preparation is the equivalent of at least graduation from a four-year high school.

No institution shall be accredited or retained on the accredited list unless a regular blank has been filed with the commission, and is filed triennially, unless the inspectors have waived the presentation of the triennial blank.

Colorado:

Colorado State Normal School, Gunnison.

Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley.

Illinois:

Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston.

Illinois State Normal University, Normal.

Northern Illinois State Normal School, De Kalb.

Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale.

Western Illinois State Normal School, Macomb.

Indiana: Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.

Iowa: Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Kansas:

Fort Hays Normal School, Hays.

State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg.

State Normal School, Emporia.

Michigan:

Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.

Northern State Normal School, Marquette.

Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota :

- State Normal School, Mankato.
- State Normal School, Winona.

Missouri :

- Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.
- Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville.
- Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau.
- Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield.
- State Teachers College, Kirksville.

Montana : Montana State Normal School, Dillon.**Nebraska :**

- State Normal School, Kearney.
- State Normal School, Peru.
- State Normal School, Wayne.

North Dakota :

- State Normal School, Maryville.
- State Normal School, Valley City.

Ohio :

- Cleveland School of Education, Cleveland.¹
- State Normal College of Ohio University, Athens.

Ohio—Continued.

- State Normal College, Bowling Green.
- State Normal College, Kent.
- Teachers College of Miami University, Oxford.

Oklahoma :

- Central State Teachers College, Edmond.
- East Central State Teachers College, Ada.¹
- Northeastern State Normal School, Tahlequah.¹
- Northwestern Normal College, Alva.¹
- Southeastern State Normal School, Durant.¹
- Southwestern State Teachers College, Weatherford.¹

South Dakota :

- Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.
- State Normal School, Madison.

Wisconsin :

- State Normal School, Milwaukee.
- State Normal School, Superior.

¹ Added to the list in 1922, after inspection by direction of the board of inspectors of the commission on institutions of higher education.

PART IV.—INSTITUTIONS ACCREDITED BY CHURCH BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The requirements for admission and for graduation and the standards of endowment and equipment established by the Methodist Episcopal Church are stated as follows:

1. *Entrance requirements.*—In colleges under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church the minimum requirement for full freshman rank shall be $14\frac{1}{2}$ units (four-year preparatory course), but students presenting 13 units may be permitted to enter on condition. The following units shall be required for all students: English, 3; foreign language, 2 (in one language); mathematics, $2\frac{1}{2}$; history, 1; natural science, 1; 2 additional units of these academic subjects; 3 units of other approved secondary studies.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—Sixty hours beyond the requirement for full freshman rank shall be required for graduation. No degree whatever shall in any case be granted for less than this course. The length of the college year, exclusive of vacations, shall be at least 34 weeks, and wherever possible 36 weeks. The recitation or lecture period shall be not less than 50 minutes in length. Modern educational standards require all college work shall be done in residence.

In accordance with the Discipline, paragraph 454, section 2, we recommend that adequate provision be made in all our colleges for the teaching of the English Bible and the fundamentals of the Christian faith. Such courses should not replace but should rather be based upon the more general courses of other departments. In the equipment provided, the ability and training of the teachers employed, and the quality of the work demanded, the courses should be fully on a par with other college courses. Where separate chairs can not be established, it is recommended that such work be offered by other departments to which it may be appropriate.

3. *Standards of endowment and equipment.*—The minimum requirements for the recognition of colleges also include a faculty of not less than six teachers (six departments) giving time exclusively to college, as distinguished from preparatory or professional school work; not less than 50 students regularly enrolled in the four college classes; and a minimum endowment of \$200,000¹ productive funds over and above annuities and debts.

That in addition to tuition and other academic fees a minimum annual income of \$25,000 be required.

¹ To be raised to \$300,000 on June 30, 1922, and to \$500,000 on June 30, 1925.

Institutions Meeting the Requirements of the University Senate.

California :

College of the Pacific, San Jose.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Colorado : Denver, University of, Denver.

Connecticut : Wesleyan University, Middletown.

Illinois :

Hedding College, Abingdon.
Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.
Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.
McKendree College, Lebanon.¹
Northwestern University, Evanston.

Indiana : DePauw University, Greencastle.

Iowa :

Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.
Morningside College, Sioux City.
Simpson College, Indianola.
Upper Iowa University, Fayette.

Kansas :

Baker University, Baldwin.
Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina.
Southwestern College, Winfield.

Maryland : Goucher College, Baltimore.

Massachusetts : Boston University, Boston.

Michigan : Albion College, Albion.

Minnesota : Hamline University, St. Paul.

Missouri :

Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton.

Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron.

Nebraska : Nebraska Wesleyan University Place.

New York : Syracuse University, Syracuse.

Ohio :

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.

Mount Union College, Alliance.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.

Oregon : Willamette University, Salem.

Pennsylvania :

Allegheny College, Meadville.

Dickinson College, Carlisle.

South Dakota : Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.

Tennessee : Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga.

Washington : College of Puget Sound, Tacoma.

West Virginia : West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

Wisconsin : Lawrence College, Appleton.

Institutions Not Admitting of Regular Classification Under the University Senate Requirements.

Evansville College, Evansville, Ind. (Successor to Moores Hill College. Open in new location September, 1919.)

Gooding College, Gooding, Idaho. (In period of development.)

Montana Wesleyan College, Helena, Mont. (The University Senate gave the college permission to confer the baccalaureate degree until commencement, 1920. It requires the college to reach the standard of faculty, attendance, and endowment by January, 1921.)

Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.

Oklahoma City College, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Formerly Methodist University of Oklahoma, located at Guthrie until 1919.)

Wesley College, Grand Forks, N. Dak. (Affiliated with the State university. Affiliation with a State university so modifies conditions as to make impracticable the application of the standards of the University Senate.)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The standards for accrediting universities and colleges adopted by the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are as follows:

Universities.

An institution to be classified as a university shall have a productive endowment of not less than \$2,000,000 or an assured annual income of \$100,000 and

¹ "Included by direction of the University Senate. Does not fully meet the senate's requirements, but will do so before the next report (1922)."

shall be organized on a basis of professional schools and graduate schools, with departments of original research.

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Methodist University,¹ Dallas, Tex.

Colleges and Collegiate Departments of Universities.

Three classes of colleges—namely A, B, and junior colleges—are recognized. The following is a common requirement prescribed for each and all of these three classes of colleges:

Entrance requirements for admission to unconditioned freshmen shall be not less than 15 units; to conditioned freshmen, 13 units, provided (1) that of these 13 units 3 shall be in English and 2 in mathematics and (2) that the remaining 2 entrance units shall be removed before the conditional student is classified as sophomore.

Colleges of Class A.

To be classified as an A class college an institution must meet, in addition to the entrance requirements named above, the following conditions:

1. At least seven professors or assistant professors giving their entire time to the instruction of college students. All of the seven required teachers must have a bachelor's degree from a standard college and should have in addition one or more years of university training. To be counted under the terms of this article a professor must receive from the institution in which he teaches a yearly salary of not less than \$1,200 and an assistant professor a yearly salary of not less than \$800.

2. A library of at least 5,000 bound volumes selected with reference to college uses and exclusive of Government publications. Not less than \$500 must be spent annually in the purchase of books.

3. Laboratory equipment in science worth \$5,000, so distributed as to establish efficient working laboratories for chemistry, physics, and biology.

4. *Financial requirements.*—A permanent productive endowment of \$200,000 above indebtedness and exclusive of annuities and money invested in dormitories and other college buildings; or a permanent productive endowment of \$100,000 and an assured annual income for the payment of the academic faculty of \$10,000, including income from said endowment and exclusive of literary tuition and after the interest on all debts of the college has been paid.

Colleges of Class B.

To be classed as a B class college an institution must meet, in addition to the entrance requirements named above, the following conditions:

1. At least seven professors or assistant professors giving their entire time to the instruction of college students. All of the seven required teachers must have a bachelor's degree from a standard college and should have in addition one or more years of university training. To be counted under the terms of this article a professor must receive from the institution in which he teaches a yearly salary of not less than \$1,200 and an assistant professor a yearly salary of not less than \$800.

2. A library of not less than 3,000 bound volumes selected with reference to college uses and exclusive of Government publications. Not less than \$300 must be spent annually for the purchase of books.

¹ This institution was opened in 1915 and is still in process of organization and developing its plans toward meeting the requirements for a university.

3. Laboratory equipment for science worth not less than \$3,000 and so distributed as to provide practical working laboratories in chemistry, physics, biology, and domestic science.

4. An assured net annual income of \$10,000 for current expenses, exclusive of tuition and other fees.

Colleges of Class A.

Alabama :

Athens College, Athens.

Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery.

Arkansas : Hendrix College, Conway.

Georgia : Wesleyan College, Macon.

Kentucky : Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.

Mississippi : Millsaps College, Jackson.

Missouri : Central College, Fayette.

North Carolina :

Greensboro College for Women, Greensboro.

Trinity College, Durham.

South Carolina :

Columbia College, Columbia.

Lander College, Greenwood.

Wofford College, Spartanburg.

Texas :

Southwestern University, Georgetown.

Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth.

Virginia :

Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.

Colleges of Class B.

Alabama : Birmingham - Southern College, Birmingham.

Arkansas :

Galloway College, Searcy.

Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia.

Florida : Southern College, Clearwater.

Georgia : LaGrange College, LaGrange.

Mississippi :

Grenada College, Grenada.

Whitworth College, Brookhaven.

Virginia :

Emory and Henry College, Emory.

Martha Washington College, Abingdon.

Colleges of Class C.¹

Mississippi : Port Gibson College, Port Gibson.

North Carolina : Carolina College, Maxton.

Tennessee : Centenary College, Cleveland.

Junior Colleges.

The junior college is an institution offering two years' work of college grade, or 30 college hours beyond the regular four years of secondary or high-school training, but not equipped for a four-year college course leading to the bachelor's degree.

To be classed as a junior college, an institution, in addition to the entrance requirements named on page 96, must meet the following conditions :

1. Exclusive of teachers of art, music, or expression, a faculty of not less than seven competent teachers, six of whom have at least a bachelor's degree from institutions not lower in rank than B grade colleges.

2. A library of 1,500 bound volumes selected with reference to college uses and exclusive of Government publications. Not less than \$100 must be spent annually for the purchase of books.

3. A laboratory equipment worth at least \$1,000 for each college science offered.

4. The academy or preparatory department to be a standard secondary school, requiring for graduation at least 15 units.

5. In the two college years the institution is to do the work usually done in the freshman and sophomore years of the standard college and should conform,

¹ No standards for Class C colleges are given.

as nearly as possible, its course of study to the requirements for the freshman and sophomore years of the college with which it is most closely affiliated.

6. The junior college shall not confer any bachelor's degree.

Georgia :

Andrew College, Cuthbert.
South Georgia College, McRae.
Young L. G. Harris College, Young Harris.

Kentucky : Logan College, Russellville.

Louisiana : Mansfield College, Mansfield.

Missouri :

Central College for Women, Lexington.
Howard-Payne College, Fayette.
Marvin College, Fredericktown.

North Carolina :

Davenport College, Lenoir.
Louisburg College, Louisburg.
Weaver College, Weaverville.

Tennessee :

Hiawassee College, Madisonville.
Martin College, Pulaski.
Woman's College, Jackson.

Texas :

Alexander College, Jacksonville.
Clarendon College, Clarendon.
Kidd-Key College, Sherman.
Meridian College, Meridian.
Wesley College, Greenville.
Westmoorland College, San Antonio.

Virginia : Blackstone College for Girls,
Blackstone.

West Virginia : Morris Harvey College,
Barboursville.

NOTE.—Owing to certain complications relative to the title of the property, the classification of Centenary College of Louisiana was deferred.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, meeting in St. Louis, Mo., May, 1921, adopted the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in effect at that time.¹ Following are the standards:

1. *Entrance requirements.*—Beginning with the scholastic year 1921-22 the entrance requirements shall be the completion of a four-year course of not less than 15 units in an officially accredited school or its equivalent as shown by examinations.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The completion of college work amounting to at least fifteen 60-minute class periods per week through 4 sessions of 34 weeks each, excluding holidays, but including the examination periods.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in requirements for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources should confine themselves to undergraduate work.

4. *Number of college departments.*—The college shall maintain at least eight separate departments of liberal arts and science and at least one professor devoting his whole time to each department.

5. *Training of faculty.*—Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes should have had at least one year of graduate study in a university having a fully organized graduate school, and the heads of departments should have had training equivalent to that presupposed for the degree of doctor of philosophy. In all cases, efficiency in teaching as well as the amount of research should be taken into account.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary paid to members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is recommended that the salary of full professors be not less than \$2,500 for 1921-22, and by 1923-24 not less than \$3,000.

¹ At a meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States held in Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 1 and 2, 1921, the association adopted a revised set of standards. See pp. 81-83.

7. *Number of classroom hours for teachers.*—Fifteen hours of teaching a week shall be the maximum for teachers—two laboratory hours to be counted as one recitation hour.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a recitation or laboratory section should be limited to 30. A smaller number is desirable.

9. *Support.*—Every college should have an annual income of not less than \$50,000, and if not tax-supported, an endowment of not less than \$500,000.

10. *Library.*—The library shall contain, exclusive of periodicals and public documents, at least 10,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and shall have an adequate annual appropriation for permanent additions.

11. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all experiments called for by the course offered in the sciences, and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an adequate annual appropriation.

12. *Separation of colleges and preparatory schools.*—The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, and buildings.

13. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. The classification of students, whether regular, special, or otherwise, must be printed in the catalogue.

14. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

15. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

16. *Standing in the educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees. In evidence statistics of the records of the graduates of the college in graduate or professional schools shall be filed with the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education on demand.

17. *Professional and technical departments.*—When an institution has, in addition to the college of liberal arts, professional or technical departments, the college of liberal arts shall not be accepted for the approved list of the association unless the professional or technical departments are of approved grade, national standards being used when available.

The work of standardizing the institutions under the control of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in accordance with the above requirements was not complete at the time of the publication of this bulletin, and no list of acceptable institutions was therefore available.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

1. For admission, four full years of high-school work as credited by various State boards.

2. For graduation, four full years of college work, including not less than 120 semester hours.

3. The minimum scholastic attainments of all heads of departments shall be at least that required for the master's degree.

4. The college shall maintain at least seven distinct departments in liberal arts and at least five of the heads of these departments shall devote three-fourths of their teaching hours to college subjects.

5. The teaching hours for each teacher shall in no case be more than 20 per week, 16 being recommended.

6. The library shall be sufficient to fully develop all courses offered, 5,000 volumes selected with reference to the needs of the various departments being a fair minimum.

7. The laboratory apparatus shall be sufficient to develop and illustrate all courses offered in the physical, chemical, and biological departments and shall be not less than \$5,000 in value.

8. The college shall possess a productive endowment of not less than \$200,000, or an assured income of not less than \$10,000, exclusive of tuition fees.

The following institutions meet these standards:

Indiana Central College, Indianapolis, Ind.	Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio.
Kansas City University, Kansas City, Kans.	York College, York, Nebr.
Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.	

Two institutions of the church are recognized as junior colleges:

Philomath College, Philomath, Oreg.

Shenandoah Collegiate Institute, Dayton, Va.

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

TO NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND STATE AGENCIES ENGAGED IN DEFINING AND ACCREDITING COLLEGES.

A conference on methods of standardizing and accrediting colleges was held in Washington, May 6 and 7, 1921, under the joint auspices of the American Council on Education and the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The conference received and adopted the report of a special committee on policy as follows:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POLICY.

1. The committee recommends that this conference approve the formulation of common statements of standards of higher educational institutions of the whole country—colleges, technological institutions, junior colleges, and institutions primarily for the training of teachers, for the following reasons:

(a) To remedy the existing diversity of standards and statements among standardizing agencies, and the confusion arising therefrom.

(b) To supply the lack of such statements in certain sections of the country.

(c) To aid associations and institutions now compelled to deal with students from all parts of the United States, and also State departments of education dealing with the certification of teachers.

2. It recommends that the council request the United States Bureau of Education to publish at once a full statement of the present standards of the chief accrediting agencies now active, and a tabulation of the institutions accredited by these agencies.

3. It recommends that the council transmit from this conference to these agencies suggested unified statements of standards for various types of institutions, for discussion and report as to the possibility of the adoption of such statements, by these agencies within the next two years, such unified statements to be drafted by a committee to be appointed by the council, from the chief accrediting agencies.

4. It recommends that the conference approve the unification of the present lists by the same committee as soon as these various agencies can be brought into accord in the matter of common statements of minimum standards.

5. It recommends that the council serve as the coordinating agency for further conference, for formulation and for dissemination of definite common standards, and for promoting the unification here approved.

Pursuant to the recommendations contained in the report of the special committee on policy, the American Council on Education appointed a committee to prepare unified statements of standards for various types of institutions and in its behalf to transmit these

statements to the principal accrediting agencies. The committee submits herewith its first report under the title:

PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITING COLLEGES.

The term "college" as used below is understood to designate all institutions of higher education which grant nonprofessional bachelor's degrees. The committee recommends to the various regional and national standardizing agencies as constituting minimum requirements the following principles and standards which should be observed in accrediting colleges:

1. A college should demand for admission the satisfactory completion of a four-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. A college should require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by such institution to its conditions.

3. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. For a college of approximately 100 students in a single curriculum the faculty should consist of at least eight heads of departments devoting full time to college work. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of further heads of departments.

The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff.

Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

4. The minimum annual operating income for an accredited college, exclusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., should be \$50,000, of which not less than \$25,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably from permanent endowments. Increase of faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in income from endowment. The financial status of each college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

5. The material equipment and upkeep of a college, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, and their efficient operation in relation to its educational progress, should also be considered when judging an institution.

A college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

6. A college should not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained under the college charter,

it should be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

7. In determining the standing of a college, emphasis should be placed upon the character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution, and its success in stimulating and preparing students to do satisfactory work in recognized graduate, professional or research institutions.

8. No college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. KIRKLAND, <i>Chairman.</i>	Rev. A. C. Fox, S. J.
F. W. NICOLSON.	OSCAR H. WILLIAMS.
ADAM LEROY JONES.	GEORGE F. ZOOK.
K. C. BABCOCK.	F. L. BISHOP.
F. E. BOLTON.	S. P. CAPEN, <i>Secretary.</i>
JOHN L. SEATON.	

In April, 1920, the American Council on Education published, under the title "Accredited Higher Institutions," a compilation of the lists of colleges and universities accredited by the Association of American Universities, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, and the University of California, preceded by the statement:

Pending the establishment of * * * agreement among standardizing agencies, the American Council on Education is ready to recommend to foreign institutions certain lists of accredited or approved institutions as having been prepared on reliable information and as being based on definitions of collegiate standards and resources which represent the best American practice.

Following the list the criteria of each of the four standardizing agencies were given.

In view of the changes that have taken place in the standards and lists of accredited institutions of the several agencies since 1920, the council has recently revised its list of accredited higher institutions, adding thereto the accredited list of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland and the criteria used by that association. Since the separate lists appear elsewhere in the bulletin, it is not thought necessary to reprint the combined list here.

INDEX.

- Accrediting agencies, purposes and procedure, 2.
- Alabama, institutions accredited by State university, 5; by State department of education, 39.
- Arizona, institutions accredited by State university, 5; by State department of education, 39..
- Arkansas, institutions accredited by State university, 5-6; by State department of education, 40-41.
- Association of American universities, institutions accredited, 76-78.
- Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, report of commission, 78-81.
- Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, report of commission, 81-84.
- California, institutions accredited by State university, 6-10; by State department of education, 41-44.
- Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, associated list, 84-86.
- Catholic Educational Association, standards in force, 86-87.
- Church boards of education, institutions accredited, 94-100.
- Delaware, institutions accredited by State department of education, 44.
- Florida, institutions accredited by State department of education, 44-45.
- Georgia, institutions accredited by State university, 11; by State department of education, 45.
- Higher educational associations and foundations, institutions accredited by, 76-93.
- Idaho, institutions accredited by State department of education, 45.
- Illinois, institutions accredited by State university, 11-21; by State department of education, 45-47.
- Indiana, institutions accredited by State department of education, 47-51.
- Institutions accredited by State universities, 5-38.
- Iowa, institutions accredited by State university, 22; by State department of education, 51-53.
- Junior colleges, California, 9-10; Illinois, 20-21; Indiana, 48; Kentucky, 23-24; Maryland, 57-58; Michigan, 25-26; Texas, 34-36.
- Kansas, institutions accredited by State university, 22; by State department of education, 53-54.
- Kentucky, institutions accredited by State university, 22-24; by State department of education, 54-55.
- Louisiana, institutions accredited by State university, 24; by State department of education, 55-56.
- Maryland, institutions accredited by State department of education, 56-58.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, institutions accredited, 94-95.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, South, institutions accredited, 95-98.
- Michigan, institutions accredited by State university, 25-26.
- Minnesota, institutions accredited by State university, 26-27.
- Mississippi, institutions accredited by State university, 27; by State department of education, 59.
- Missouri, institutions accredited by State university, 27-29.
- National, regional and State agencies, conferences, 101-103.
- Nebraska, institutions accredited by State university, 29; by State department of education, 59-60.
- Nevada, institutions accredited by State department of education, 60.
- New Mexico, institutions accredited by State university, 30.
- North Carolina, institutions accredited by State department of education, 61-63.
- North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, standards, 88-93.
- North Dakota, institutions accredited by State university, 30; by State department of education, 63-65.

- Ohio, institutions accredited by State university, 30-31; by State department of education, 65-66.
- Oklahoma, institutions accredited by State university, 31-32; by State department of education, 66-67.
- Oregon, institutions accredited by State department of education, 67-68.
- Pennsylvania, institutions accredited by college and university council, 68.
- Presbyterian Church in the United States, institutions accredited, 98-99.
- South Carolina, institutions accredited by State university, 32; by State department of education, 69-70.
- South Dakota, institutions accredited by State university, 32-33.
- State departments of education, institutions accredited by, 39-74.
- Tennessee, institutions accredited by State university, 33.
- Texas, institutions accredited by State university, 33-36; by Association of Texas Colleges, 70.
- United Brethren in Christ, institutions accredited, 99-100.
- Utah, institutions accredited by State university, 36.
- Vermont, institutions accredited by State university, 36.
- Virginia, institutions accredited by State university, 36; by State department of education, 70-73.
- Washington, institutions accredited by State university, 37; by State department of education, 73-74.
- West Virginia, institutions accredited by State university, 37.
- Wisconsin, institutions accredited by State university, 37-38.



3 0112 105663881